The New-York Times.

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THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

COMPLETE REPUBLICAN VICTORIES.

HAYES CHOSEN GOVERNOR OF OHIO BY 5,000 TO 15,000 MAJORITY—THE LEGISLATURE PROBABLY REPUBLICAN—KIRKWOOD ELECTED IN IOWA BY 35,000 MAJORITY—THE LEGISLATURE LARGELY REPUBLICAN—NEBRASKA GIVES A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF 10,000.

The later returns from Ohio, Iowa, and Nebraska confirm the main facts indicated by the estimates on election night. Ohio is Republican by between five and fifteen thousand majority on the State ticket, with a fair prospect for a majority also in the Legislature. There are yet no figures to show the fate of the proposed amendments to the State Constitution. In Iowa the Republican majority is an increasing one as the returns approach the actual vote, and the latest figures indicate the election of Kirkwood for Governor, over Leffler, by 35,000. There is also an increased Republican representation, and a good majority in both branches of the Legislature. In Nebraska the "scratching" reported on Tuesday night does not seem to have seriously affected the Republican ticket, as the candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court and Regents of the University are elected by about ten thousand majority. The new Constitution is adopted by a large majority.

HOW OHIO WAS REDEEMED.

A LABORIOUS CAMPAIGN, THE REPUBLICANS ALL VOTING, THE GERMANS RETURNING TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, AND THE WORKING MEN IGNORING THE FALLACIES OF ALLEN AND CARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 13.—For the first time since 1872 the Republicans of Cleveland are this evening canonading and burning fireworks over a political victory. It is only since the pressure of anxiety has been relieved this afternoon, by reports so complete as to leave no doubt of the election of Hayes, that they have begun to realize the importance and value of their triumph. As in a battle the fighting soldier sees only the enemy in his front, and fights on amid the smoke without weighing the chances or value of victory, so the Ohio Republicans, straining every nerve and putting forth every energy, have just begun to realize how conspicuous a figure they have been cutting before the country. The campaign has been one of extraordinary labor. The State has been fought over inch by inch. In every precinct and school district the work of argument, organization, and preparation has been arduous and complete.

Leaving the general result to be reported in detail by the authorities at Columbus, we may, with interest perhaps, glance briefly over the field in this part of the State. To begin with, the City of Cleveland and its county have been gloriously redeemed. The city and county which gave Noyes only 2,601 majority in 1873, and in 1874 elected a Democratic Congressman by 2,500, has given to Hayes and honest money a triumphant majority of 6,100 votes. The entire Republican county ticket, including two State Senators, five Representatives, four Judges of the Common Pleas, Probate Judge, Clerk, Treasurer, Auditor, &c., nineteen in all, has been elected by majorities varying from five to six thousand. A revolution so complete is a surprise even to the Republicans, and to the Democrats it is as though an earthquake had split the earth under their feet.

Three principal facts underlie this extraordinary result. First, the old-line Republicans have all voted; second, the Germans have come back to the Republican camp, and, third, the working men have spurned the seductive heresies of the inflationists, and voted like intelligent men. There were scenes at the polls in our principal wards on Tuesday which confirm and ennoble one's faith in popular suffrage. Troops of laborers and mechanics, men working gladly for $1 25 to $2 per day, men who have but one suit of clothes and eat their bread without butter, went to the polls with the plausible arguments of the more-money doctors still ringing in their ears, and voted the Republican ticket. They had studied and discussed the financial question until they could clearly see that their duty as voters was to be honest, and they turned from the roseate pictures of abundant money and high wages, as drawn by Cary and Kelley, and voted upon principle.

The Germans have behaved nobly. Their innate abhorrence of anything like flimsiness or clap-trap in finance has been reinforced by their hostility to Catholic aggression, and they have voted for hard money and free schools. The Eleventh Ward of Cleveland, which gave Allen a majority of 137 two years ago, now gives Hayes a majority of 173. This change of 310 voters in a small ward comes mainly from the fact that a German Lutheran congregation in that precinct assembled at the church on election morning, and, marching in quiet procession to the polls, cast 150 votes for honest money and unsectarian schools. Say what we may, the Catholic issue has been a powerful Republican impulse on the Western Reserve.

Elsewhere throughout the State the gains and losses have been curiously irregular. Strong Republican gains have been made in Democratic strongholds and *vice versa*. In one township one party would gain a hundred votes, while in the adjoining township the other party would make an equal gain over the vote of two years ago. There has been a cross-fire of the two issues—finance and the school question—in every neighborhood, and these curious figures are its results. The Western Reserve, with the exceptions of Warren and Youngstown, where bankrupt iron-makers and idle miners hold the balance of power, has been true to the faith. Even in those places the defection has been much less than was expected. The inflationists of the Mahoning Valley, looking at the State through their own atmosphere, made bets as late as Monday that Allen would carry the State by 25,000. They find how unsafe it is to estimate the integrity of the people by what Allen and Cary venture to utter in their name.

It is as yet uncertain by how much the Republican State ticket is elected, or what the majorities will be in the Assembly. Hayes' majority cannot be less than 5,000, nor more than 15,000; but it will suffice to have won such a fight. A majority of even 1,000 is a victory from which a new financial integrity of the party will be dated.

The Legislature is very close, but will doubtless have a small Republican majority. Whether it has or not, the great issues upon which this struggle has been fought are won. Inflation is dead and buried. It can never again be an issue in Ohio. Its advocates are ashamed and disgraced. The Ewing-Pendleton-*Enquirer* Ring has dug its own grave.

THE RETURNS FROM OHIO.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY REDUCED BY THE AFTERNOON REPORTS—HAYES ELECTED BY ABOUT 5,000 MAJORITY—THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN IN BOTH BRANCHES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 13.—Election returns were received at the Republican Head-quarters this morning through the regular press agencies till about 4 o'clock The gains for Hayes, over the Republican vote of two years ago, compared with the gains of Allen, indicated a majority of about 7,000 in the towns heard from, and the Republicans were confident of a majority of at least ten thousand in the whole State. The Hayes Club and a band had already started on the serenading and shouting tour always considered appropriate on such occasions, and all the latter part of the night of the election was given up to rejoicings by the Republicans. The law of Ohio prohibits the sale of liquors on election day, and the day and night were singularly free from the appearances of intoxication. Perhaps, also, there was less enthusiasm displayed on that account than is usual on such occasions. Of course the calculations hastily made in the noisy hall, as the returns came in, were full of errors, though it might be supposed that mistakes on one side would balance those on the other. The result was definite enough to give assurance of the election of Hayes, and the Democrats conceded it. It had also become evident that Hamilton County had been carried by Hayes, an unexpected loss to the Democrats. This prominent and most important fact in the election ascertained, the interesting inquiries still remained, what is the majority for Hayes, and how does the Legislature stand? The first of these questions will hardly be decided with very close approximation till a late hour to-night, if even then. The second has been answered by the Republican success in Hamilton and Cuyahoga Counties definitely enough, so that Republicans are confident that they have secured a majority in both branches. The Democratic Committee seems to concede this, though not without some reservations. It is not likely a correct statement of the majority in the Legislature can be made before to-morrow, though by midnight a close estimate should be possible.

During the day the committees have been receiving dispatches giving county majorities as fast as the county committees completed their respective returns. In the early part of the day these returns were exceedingly favorable to the Republicans. Such gains were reported as 2,100 in Ashtabula, 1,500 in Cuyahoga, 600 each in Summit and Trumbull, 500 each in Logan, Lorain, and Lucas, and 400 in Allen's own County of Ross. The committee was greatly encouraged. Capt. Wikoff, the Chairman, publicly claimed only 10,000, but he and other Republicans felt hopeful of the majority swelling even to 20,000. They wisely awaited further returns, and later in the day some discouraging figures were reported, the worst being a Democratic grain of 466 in Montgomery County, and 755 in Meigs County, the latter a heavy Republican county on the river. This was taken as a warning against trusting to any estimates, and created a fear that perhaps after all Hayes' majority has been estimated too large at ten thousand. The Democrats plucked up courage and concluded the majority against them might not be more than three or four thousand.

This, at 9 o'clock, is the condition of the returns. The counties reported to the Republican Committee number forty-three, one less than half the State. They give Hayes over 8,000 majority. Several strong Democratic counties are not reported, and there are also two or three strong Republican counties to hear from.

10:30 *P. M.*—The Republican Committee have returns from fifty-five counties, which give above 8,000 for Hayes. The remaining thirty-three counties, on the basis of the vote two years ago, would reduce this majority to nearly 4,000. The Democratic Committee has returns from fifty-four counties, and estimates from the remaining counties, and concedes the State by only 2,000 to 3,000 majority to Hayes. There has been some excitement over a claim coming from the Democratic head-quarters, that Allen would carry the State; but it cannot be learned that any such claim has been made, except in jest.

The later returns are a complete surprise. Republican and Democratic gains are reported from counties adjacent, and operated upon by similar social and industrial conditions. All experience in Ohio politics seems useless in making estimates. The Democrats are as much surprised at the changes as the Republicans, as they fully gave up the State this morning by 10,000 majority. That Hayes is elected is not disputed by anybody. The Democratic Committee are more blue than ever, now that they realize how narrowly they have missed carrying the State.

It seems from a summary of the latest information that the majority cannot much exceed five thousand, and it may fall considerably lower. About half the counties to hear from are Republican, and the gains and losses may be about equal.

A DEMOCRATIC EXCUSE FOR THEIR DEFEAT—THE CHARGE OF USING MONEY AND COLONIZATION DENIED EMPHATICALLY BY THE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 14—12:15 A. M.—The committee's rooms have closed. The returns of the last hour make no change in the general indications. The Democrats still concede Hayes' election, but claim the Legislature. Thompson, the Democratic Chairman, has sent a dispatch to Wright, of Pennsylvania, admitting the election of Hayes by a small majority, and adding: "Our defeat was the result of the most lavish expenditure of money that ever characterized a political contest; the colonization of fraudulent votes and the introduction of the false issue of the public schools, which excited the prejudice and bigotry of religious hate."

In reply to this the Republican Committee send a dispatch to Mr. Hoyt, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, in which they say that so much of Thompson's dispatch as relates to the use of money and colonization of votes is false, and that he knew so when he wrote it. His dispatch was, of course, intended to excuse the defeat and for effect in the Pennsylvania campaign.

THE MOST IMPORTANT MAJORITIES AND THE GAINS OR LOSSES—DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS SUSPECTED.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 13.—The more important majorities, with the gains to either party are as follows: Ashtabula County—Hayes, 4,140; Republican gain, 21,391. Cuyahoga County—Hayes, 6,000; Republican gain, 3,399. Franklin County—Allen, 1,057; Republican gain, 1,240. Hamilton County—Hayes, 1,100; Republican gain, 1,863. Butler County—Allen, 2,263; Democratic gain, 462. Defiance County—Allen, 1,265; Democratic gain, 303. Jefferson County—Hayes, 889; Democratic gain. 200. Mahoning County—Allen, 150; Democratic gain, 755. Meigs County—Hayes, 590; Democratic gain, 755. Montgomery—Allen, 828; Democratic gain, 466. Warren—Hayes, 1,176; Democratic gain, 361. The following strong Democratic counties are not reported: Anglais, Brown, Fairfield, Holmes, Licking, Mercer, Monroe.

The suspicion has arisen that an effort has been made to increase the Democratic majorities fraudulently, and the local Republican Committee have just been warned by telegraph to take extra precautions against fraud. The returns from doubtful counties, combined with Hamilton and Cuyahoga, warrant the confident claim that the Republicans have the Legislature, but no majorities have been estimated by either party because of the greater importance of ascertaining the vote for Governor.

MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

THE VOTE IN CINCINNATI AND HAMILTON COUNTY—INDICATIONS OF THE RESULT IN THE STATE.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—Returns from 565 precincts—nearly one-third of the State—show a Republican gain of 5,400.

Returns from seventy-six precincts of Hamilton County give Hayes a majority over Allen of 987, and sixty-one precincts give Young, Republican, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, a majority over Samuel Cary, Democrat, of 2,800. The Fourth Ward first precinct, gives Allen a majority of 726, a Democratic gain.

The Twenty-first Ward, both precincts, gives Allen a majority of 368. This leaves Hayes' majority 619, so far as heard from in Hamilton County. The Republicans elect their members of the Legislature by an average majority of 2,000. The whole Republican county ticket is probably elected.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13—1:10 P. M.—Revised figures on the vote in Hamilton County give Hayes 449 majority

A private dispatch from Columbus says the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee concedes the State to the Republicans by 2,000 or 3,000 majority.

The Chairman of the Republican Central Committee says returns, considered reliable, from fifty-four counties show a net Republican gain of over 8,000.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 13.—Returns come in very slowly, and it is yet impossible to give the accurate figures on the result; but both Republican and Democratic State Committees agree that the State has not gone Republican by over 10,000. The most significant news of to-day is an official dispatch from Ross County showing that Allen has carried the county by only 242, giving a Republican gain of 405, which elects a Republican Senator, Representative, Treasurer, and Judge.

The absence of all figures on the Lieutenant Governor and the Legislature makes a definite statement regarding them impossible. While it is not certain, both committees agree that it is quite probable the Republicans have a working majority in both branches of the General Assembly.

TOLEDO, Oct. 13.—Lucas County, with one township to hear from, gives Hayes 5,773; Allen, 4,433. The majority for Hayes will not be less than 1,377 by official count.

DAYTON, Oct. 13.—Montgomery County complete gives Allen 822 majority and Cary 579. One Republican and two Democrats are elected representatives, and a Democratic Senator is elected in the district. The Soldiers' Home polled 1,200 votes, giving Allen a majority.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 13—Midnight.—Returns from fifty-seven counties now show a net Republican gain of 7,768, which is a majority of nearly 7,000.

THE IOWA ELECTION.

KIRKWOOD'S MAJORITY PROBABLY 32,000—THE REPUBLICANS TO HAVE 30 MAJORITY IN THE SENATE AND 50 IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DES MOINES, Oct. 13.—The following counties give Republican majorities: Adams, 550, 300 gain; Benton, 1,000, 300 gain; Black Hawk, 750, 200 gain; Boone, 815, 250 gain; Carroll, 25, 40 loss; Cass, 549, 78 gain; Cerro Gordo, 596, 200 loss; Clarke, 200; Clinton, 100, 50 loss; Dallas, 400; Delaware, 650, 100 gain; Floyd, 826, 222 loss; Greene, 450, 50 gain; Hancock, 200; Hardin, 400, 100 loss; Henry, 450, 250 gain; Iowa, 350, 200 gain; Jasper, 1,100, 100 gain; Jefferson, 265, 26 gain; Louisa, 600, 100 loss; Lucas, 200, 100 loss; Madison, 375, 105 gain; Mohaska, 640, 60 loss; Marshall, 1,700, 50 loss; Mills, 250, 50 gain; Monroe, 250, 50 loss; Muscatine, 100, 200 loss; Polk, 960, 166 loss; Pottawottamie, 150, 50 loss; Poweshiek, 600, 150 gain; Ringgold 250, 100 gain; Story, 800, 100 gain; Tama, 700; Van Buren, 250; Warren, 1,000—500 gain; Washington, 200—150 loss; Webster, small majority, slight gain. Minneshiek, 800—50 loss; Woodbury, 300—150 gain; Cedar, 400—300 loss; Chickasaw, 400—350 gain; Franklin, 625—109 gain; Jones, 515—325 gain; Keokuk, 160—100 gain; Linn, 1,500—350 gain; Montgomery, 600—50 gain; Worth, 460—150 gain; Wapello, 50—200 loss; Plymouth, 650—200 gain.

Following are the opposition majorities: Des Moines, 384, 722 opposition gain; Dubuque, 1,500, 150 gain; Fremont, 250, 200 loss; Lee, 200, 200 loss; Scott, 1,059, 100 gain; Davis, 110, 139 gain.

Kirkwood's majority is 21,057, a gain of 2,700 in fifty-one counties, casting two-thirds of the vote of the State. His majority in the State will be about 32,000. Twenty-five or twenty-six Senators out of the thirty elected are Republicans, giving forty in the Senate to ten Democrats. In the House the Republicans gain a representative each in Benton, Boone, Buchanan, Clark, Clinton, Dallas, Fremont, Keokuk, Linn, Madison, Story, Tama, Van Buren, Warren, and Winneshеik Counties, and two each in Dubuque, Johnson, Jones, and Washington Counties—twenty-three in all. The opposition gain one each in Davis, Des Moines, and Wapello Counties—three in all; a net Republican gain of twenty. The remaining counties will increase this number to at least twenty-five. The last House was tied; the next will have at least fifty Republican majority.

The campaign, although not an exciting one, neverthele*s called out pretty much the entire opposition vote, and indicates what its strength will be next year. The Republican Party has fought the fight entirely on its own record, and without allies or any sort of adventitious aid.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY 35,000—STEADY GAINS IN THE LEGISLATURE—THIRTY MAJORITY ON JOINT BALLOT.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 13—1 A. M.—Special dispatches received by the *State Register* up to this hour indicate a Republican majority of 30,000 a least and a steady Republican gain in the Legislature. Special dispatches sent at midnight show Republican gains of a Representative in Clarke County and in Fremont County, two in Mahaska County, one in Powesheik County, and one in Berlin. The head-quarters of the State Committee not being located at a point accessible to many telegraph wires, (Oskaloosa,) the usual returns received through that channel are much delayed.

Special dispatches received by the *State Register* up to noon do not change materially the estimate made up from dispatches up to 2 o'clock this morning. The fuller and later dispatches confirm the estimate made then of 32,000 Republican majority on the State ticket and about thirty Republican majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 13.—The Republicans elect two out of the three members to the Legislature from this county, and possibly all three. Special dispatches to the Dubuque *Times* show the Republican majority has been considerably increased all over the State. The majority for Kirkwood will, it is believed, reach 35,000, with a strong majority in the General Assembly.

The Democratic local candidates here are beaten, and the Republican and People's candidates victorious.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 13—2 A. M.—Returns from Iowa up to this hour show Republican victories in nearly every county; and in most cases very considerable Republican gains. A large vote has been polled, and the local tickets are badly scratched in a number of places. Gov. Kirkwood is elected by a large majority, and the Legislature will have an increased number of Republican members.

NEBRASKA.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY 10,000—THE NEW CONSTITUTION ADOPTED—THE CAPITAL QUESTION—ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

OMAHA, Oct. 12.—Kearney County—The Republican State, judicial, and county tickets are elected by handsome majorities.

Douglass County—The vote is so near counted that it is safe to say the Republican State and judicial tickets are carried by handsome majorities, also the County Clerk and Treasurer. There is a close vote on the Sheriff, and the prospects are the election of a Democratic candidate.

Fillmore, Adams, and Nemaha Counties—Handsome Republican majorities.

Platte County—It is estimated there is a Democratic victory. The vote is not in.

Lincoln County—Undecided. The county will be evenly divided. The Republican State ticket probably elected.

Dodge County—Heavily Democratic.

It is generally conceded that the new Constitution has been carried by a large majority, and that the capital location question has been decided as an open question. Strong efforts have been made on the part of Lincoln, the present capital, to have it settled there permanently.

Midnight.—Lancaster County—The heaviest vote ever polled was cast here. The Republican ticket has a large majority. Lincoln City gives 300 Republican majority.

Saline County—This county gives a handsome Republican majority.

Otoe County—The vote is very close. The county has always been Democratic, but there is no doubt there are large Republican gains.

Cuming County—The vote is very close.

The returns thus far received from the State show that it has gone Republican by a majority of 9,000 or 10,000. A very heavy vote was cast. There was much scratching, and some independent tickets have been carried in local and county elections.

Col. James W. Savage, Democrat, of Omaha, is probably elected District Judge.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 13—8 P. M.—The completed returns come in very slowly, but it is believed that the Republican majority of 10,000 is not far from correct.

The new constitution has doubtless been carried by a very large majority.

The complete returns are not expected before Saturday.

REPUBLICAN REJOICINGS.

A DEMONSTRATION IN PHILADELPHIA—THE OHIO SPEAKERS INVITED TO PENNSYLVANIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1875.

It was not until 1 o'clock this morning that the complete rout of the Democracy in Ohio could be definitely known here, but as soon as it was settled a large delegation of the leaders of the Republican Party called together their friends and had a street parade, headed by Col. William B. Mann and John E. Addicks, Esq. In conversation with Major Wilson Norris, Gov. Hartranft's Private Secretary, to-day it was learned that an effort will be made at once to have all the speakers who aided so materially in the Ohio victory transferred to Pennsylvania. Governor-elect Hayes has been telegraphed to come here on Saturday, and in the evening there will be a jollification in his honor. A reply was received from him, in which he did not state definitely what course he would pursue. Hon. Carl Schurz and Gen. Woodford have been telegraphed for. The Democracy are disappointed beyond measure, and the Chairman, Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, has issued an address calling upon his flock to stand united and not allow this affair in Ohio to dismay them, but the shock has been so great that even those who have heretofore been most confident are now inclined to look upon the promises of their leaders with great caution.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 13.—The Republicans held a jollification meeting to-night over the Ohio election.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 13.—The Republicans to-day fired a salute of 100 guns in honor of the Republican victory in Ohio.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The Republicans of this city fired 100 guns to-night

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The Republicans celebrated their victories in Ohio and Iowa by an open-air meeting in Hanover square this evening. One hundred guns were fired, and addresses were delivered by Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, Hon. George L. Maynard, and others.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 13.—The following was telegraphed this afternoon:

To A. T. Wikoff, Chairman Republican Committee, Columbus, Ohio:

We celebrate your victory with 100 guns, which are now being fired. The Conservatives here vie with the Republicans in congratulations over the defeat of the "inflation heresy."

S. B. PACKARD,
Chairman Republican Committee.

SALE OF A NEWSPAPER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 13.—The Indianapolis *Journal*, daily and weekly, was sold to-day to Hon. E. B. Martindale and Col. W. R. Holloway, of this city. The former is a leading citizen and lawyer, and the latter was formerly sole proprietor of the paper. The sale only includes the paper, exclusive of the job printing establishment and the real estate. They took possession to-night. Mr. E. W. Halford resumes the position of managing editor.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA—PROBABLE EXTENT AND PURPOSES OF THE TRIP—THE VANGUARD COURT-MARTIAL—PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE NAVY SHAKEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1875.

In the *Times* of this morning there is a paragraph at the end of the leading articles which signifies, I believe, a good deal more than lies on the surface. It is as follows: "We are authorized to state that none of the programmes which have lately appeared regarding his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Indian tour are accurate in their details. In fact, beyond Calcutta nothing is settled, except that his Royal Highness will go up country, probably as far as Jummoo, visiting the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, and some of the native capitals of Northern and Central India." It will be remembered that the original programme of the Prince's tour has already been considerably reduced, and this announcement is evidently intended to prepare the public here and in India for a further curtailment. The fact is, as I have before mentioned, that the more closely the whole project has been looked into, and its innumerable practical difficulties confronted, the more uncomfortable the people who are responsible for the arrangements have become. The Prince's own household has, I understand, always regarded it with apprehension, and it is said that the Queen now leans to the same view, and that the Cabinet, which in the first instance tried to look at the bright side of the case, would not be sorry if a decent excuse could be found for giving up the expedition altogether now. And now comes a prospect of a war with China, which, combined, as it may be, with Burmese complications, makes it very undesirable that the Indian Army or Administration should at such a time be bothered and disturbed by a royal visit. Moreover, it is foreseen, from the expenses which have already been incurred, that the original estimate of the cost of the journey cannot fail to be greatly exceeded. The idea, however, has been carried too far to be given up altogether, and so the Prince will, I suppose, have to go; but you may expect that his travels will cover only a small part of the ground first contemplated. It has been suggested that perhaps Mr. Disraeli's visit to the Prince at Sandringham—he goes there to-day—may have something to do with this question; but the fact is, I believe, that the Premier has been invited as a private guest to the Prince's shooting-party, consisting of the Duke of Cambridge, Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Ernest of Saxe-Weimar, but as he is not a sportsman, he has preferred to appear only on the last day of the shooting.

PRESENT-GIVING IN INDIA.

The question of giving and receiving of presents by the Prince, in India, has been the subject of profound consideration by the authorities; and it has at last been adjusted by a circular from the Indian Foreign Office. The Viceroy states that he is desirous that the expenses of native chiefs who may be invited to meet the Prince at Calcutta, Bombay, or elsewhere, should be kept within the most reasonable limits possible, and he will therefore hold no ceremonial durbar, and the exchanges of presents usual at durbars will therefore not take place. The Prince and Governor General will receive and return the visits of the chiefs according to custom, but here, too, there will be no exchange of gifts. If, however, any chief in whose territory some special manufacture is produced desires to present a specimen of it to his Royal Highness no objection will be made to his doing so, and specimens thus presented will not be sold, but will be retained by the Prince. The circular adds that the articles should be suitable for keeping as souvenirs, and that their nature and value must be intimated beforehand to the Political Agent. All these stipulations are wholly contrary to the Indian spirit in such matters. It is the delight of the Princes to display their own splendors in gorgeous gifts, and they are sure to have a great contempt for any attempt to put a check on their generosity, in order to escape from making a proper return.

THE VANGUARD COURT-MARTIAL.

The disclosures of the Vanguard court martial have naturally given a great shock to public confidence in the Navy. At first there was a disposition to take an indulgent view of the disaster, but as the evidence went on it became more and more unmistakable that there was something rotten in the discipline and working of the whole squadron. It is curious that the fact of the squadron's having been for some weeks engaged in a festive tour along the Irish coast—the various port towns giving dinners and dances in its honor, and the ships returning the compliment—has been persistently ignored by the court-martial and also by most of the newspapers, with the exception of the *Saturday Review*, which first called attention to it, and the *Times*; but there can be no doubt that this was the source of all the mischief. The fact is that of late years the Navy has been looked upon as too much of a plaything, and that officers and men—but especially officers—have learned to regard a cruise rather as a pleasant holiday trip, with lots of pleasant company on board, lots of "leave" on shore, and a constant round of eating, drinking, and all sorts of jollification. It is easy to see how such a state of things must eat into the steady discipline of the service. The last thing that seems to have been in the mind of the Admiral or of any of his Captains was that they were engaged in a serious and responsible duty, or that there was anything to be done that could not be safely left to the stokers and the man at the wheel. Once upon a time a British naval officer was a plain, simple, manly fellow, who was never so happy as afloat, and who felt out of his element in fashionable society. But nowadays the officers of an iron-clad are quite as much dandies and haunters of ball-rooms as those of a crack regiment of dragoons. Formerly a Captain had to keep a sharp eye on his ship, and to be constantly on the alert, so as to adapt the trim of the vessel to the weather; but, now that steam has come in, the Captain sits at his ease in his cabin and telegraphs his orders, when he thinks it worth while to give any, to the engine-room. The officers of the Navy have, in fact, been getting quite above the common details of their business, and expect their ships to take care of themselves while they are airing their own graces and importance.

THE ADMIRALTY'S ACTION.

It has been assumed that, as a matter of course, Vice Admiral Tarleton, who commanded the squadron to which the Vanguard was attached, and Capt. Hickley, of the Iron Duke, would immediately be placed on their trial, as they are clearly implicated by the verdict of the court-martial that has just been sitting. Capt. Hickley was quite as remiss in his attention to his ship as the Captain of the Vanguard, and Vice Admiral Tarleton's shirking of responsibility in not giving special orders when the fog came on was the main cause of the collision. Yet the *Army and Navy Gazette*, in announcing that Capt. Hickley will be tried, adds: "However extraordinary may be the announcement, yet we are compelled to publish the rumor that the Lords of the Admiralty have decided upon allowing Vice Admiral Sir Walter Tarleton to escape the chances of a court-martial. This, in the face of the opinion of the court under the presidency of Lord John Hay, to the effect that the primary cause of the foundering of the Vanguard was attributable to the high rate of speed at which the squadron was proceeding, by the orders of the Vice Admiral in command, is most extraordinary." This is really monstrous, if it is true, especially when taken in conjunction with the fact that Prince Leiningen and Capt. Welch who sunk a yacht and killed a number of people, have also, up to the present, escaped a court-martial; but it can hardly be believed that the Admiralty will persist in this defiance of law and justice.

THE COURT MARTIAL'S SENTENCE.

The phrase in which Capt. Dawkins' sentence is conveyed—"dismissed his ship"—has an odd sound in connection with the circumstances of the case, and seem to describe rather the fate of the ship than of the Captain. There seems to be very little hope of saving the vessel, but it is probable that it will be allowed remain as it is till the Spring, when some fresh experiments may be tried. It seems that the Iron Duke herself did not come off scatheless, and that her prow was cut into during the encounter. There can be no doubt that the Vanguard might have been saved without much difficulty if steam could only have been applied to the pumping. As it was, the exposed condition of the stoke-hole let in the water almost at the first, and the fires were extinguished. There was then nothing to fall back upon except the hand-pumps, and only a few of them were rigged in time to be of any use. On this point a writer in the *Engineer* makes some instructive remarks. He thinks that the extent of the original injury to the Vanguard has been greatly exaggerated; and that it would have been possible to cope with it but for the unfortunate loss of steam-power. The surplus buoyancy of the ship was 5,000 tons—that is to say, this was the weight of water required to sink her; and, therefore, as she went down in seventy-two minutes, the water must have come in at the average rate of seventy tons a minute, though probably the greater part poured in at the last moment when she keeled over to starboard before going down. Under these circumstances, pumps of 170 indicated horse-power would have sufficed to counteract leakage, though not to stop it absolutely.

The lesson of the disaster is, therefore, that special precautions ought to be made to preserve the steam-power from extinction, and to provide the means of applying it to the pumps without delay; and the writer suggests that in all war vessels, where the boilers must necessarily be kept at a low level, at least one of the boilers should be especially protected against the chance of its fires being put out by a flow of water.

J. H. F.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

THE SYSTEM OF AWARD FIXED BY THE COMMISSION—TWO HUNDRED JUDGES, ONE HALF FOREIGN, TO BE CHOSEN FOR THE WORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission held a session here to-night, Hon. Daniel J. Morrell Chairman; Hon. Alfred T. Goshorn, Hon. N. M. Beckwith, Hon. Alexander R. Boteler, Judge John Lynch, Hon. Charles P. Kimball, Samuel F. Phillips, Dr. George B. Loring, Hon. Frederick L. Matthews, Hon. James E. Dexter, Hon. J. T. Bernard, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, and Col. Myer Asch being present. Hon. N. M. Beckwith, of New-York, presented a report on the jury system, which was adopted.

Following is an abstract of the document:

To Hon. D. J. Morrell, Chairman Executive Committee:

The system which I present differs radically from those hitherto tried in international exhibitions. Awards have generally been made by an international jury of six hundred members. The apportionment of jurors to countries was tried on various bases, but was usually made on the basis of relative space occupied by products of each country respectively in the exhibition. The great jury was divided into numerous small juries, who examined the products and prepared lists of names of persons whom they proposed for awards, and the proposals thus made were confirmed or rejected by higher juries. This system brought together, unavoidably, many individuals unqualified for the work. The basis of representation was apparently fair, but its results were delusive. The countries nearest the exhibition occupied the largest space. Numerous remote countries filled smaller spaces. The number of jurors allotted to the latter body left them in many instances without jurors on many classes, and thus in voting on awards they had no voice, and the awards were in effect decreed by the few contiguous countries. Written reports were not usually made by juries, and if made, were not printed, consequently no person outside the jury knew on what ground awards were made. Medals, when distributed, were silent verdicts and awards thus made conveyed little useful information. Awards were based upon anonymous reports, or reports not published, and final decisions were recorded in vague and mystic language not satisfactory to producers or public.

The method of awards adopted by the Centennial Commission differs from this system. It dispenses with the international jury, and substitutes a body of 200 judges, one-half foreign, chosen individually for high qualifications. It dispenses also with the system of awards by graduated medals, and requires of the judges written reports on the inherent and comparative merits of each product thought worthy of award, setting forth its properties and qualities and presenting the considerations forming the ground of the award. Each report has the signature of its author. The professional judgment and moral responsibility of the judges being thus involved, the integrity of the reports is assured. The success of this method absolutely depends upon the judicious selection of judges, and to this point I desire to call particular attention.

In this connection it may be remarked that the best judges of products are not usually found among their producers but among their consumers. In brief, the food products of the world find most accurate appreciations as regards their inherent qualities and comparative merits in great consuming markets, where similar products from all regions are gathered, and the practical judgment of the using and consuming public is pronounced from which there is no appeal. The principle in this applies not only to raw products, but in a general sense to manufactures and industrial products of all kinds. In this view of the subject the method of awards adopted by the Centennial Commission presents the great advantage that it is judicial rather than representative, and the Commission is perfectly free to select judges from the best sources, regardless of localities.

The announcement of this method of awards has been received in foreign countries as far as heard from with expressions of distinct approbation. I need hardly add that the useful results and success of our exhibition, and the public satisfaction which it should produce, as well as the reputation of this commission as practical and sensible men, depend largely on the selection of our judges, and finally upon their organization and work.

Respectfully submitted,
N. M. BECKWITH.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1875.

The report and suggestions were unanimously adopted.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ADVERSE CRITICISM OF THE ADMIRALTY MINUTE—MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP—FAILURE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Admiralty minute published yesterday, exonerating Vice Admiral Tarleton and Capt. Hickley from any responsibility for the sinking of the Vanguard, also dismisses Evans, the Navigating Lieutenant of the Iron Duke. The minute has called forth much criticism by the London press. The *Times* this morning, in a leading article on the subject, says it is not clear that the minute fully observes the rule that the conditions of the service in the Navy ought to be upheld without favor or distinction.

The *Daily News* and the *Telegraph* also have editorial articles on the subject, and condemn the minute.

The *Standard*, (Government organ,) in its comments on the matter, says the minute will not secure more public approval than the notorious Admiralty circular in regard to fugitive slaves, which the Government found it necessary to suspend last week.

The morning *Echo* says: "Mr. Hunt is mistaken if he imagines that he can satisfy the country by offering the Navigating Lieutenant as a scapegoat."

To-day is "settling day" at the Stock Exchange. The failure was announced of Henry Strachan, stock and share broker, of No. 33 Throgmorton street. His liabilities are said to be heavy.

The *World* to-day says that Mr. Gladstone has assured his family that he will never resume the Liberal leadership.

RACING—GALOPIN WINS A MATCH WITH LOWLANDER.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A match between Mr. H. Bird's Lowlander and Prince Bathyany's Galopin, for £1,000, £200 forfeit, was run to-day at Newmarket. Galopin, 3 years old, carrying 8 stone 2 pounds, was the victor. Lowlander is 5 years old, and carried 9 stone.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

NEGOTIATIONS PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this evening says that private telegrams dated Shanghai to-day, (and probably Pekin, Oct. 6,) say that the British negotiations are progressing favorably.

MORE SATISFACTORY STATE OF AFFAIRS AT PEKIN.

LONDON, Oct. 14—5:30 A. M.—A telegram to the *Times* from Shanghai says the aspect of affairs at Pekin is more satisfactory, and that Mr. Grosvenor will probably proceed to Yunnan shortly.

GERMANY.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—Dr. Förster, Director of Public Worship, has issued an order dissolving his connection with the Prussian portion of his diocese.

ITALY.

A ROYAL COMMISSION TO THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

ROME, Oct. 13.—Italy will be represented at the American Centennial by a royal Commissioner.

SPAIN.

FUGITIVE CARLISTS INTERNED IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—*L'Univers* says 400 Carlists belonging to Castellano's band, who entered France, have been interned at Tarbes.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

THE RIGHT OF INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF TURKEY.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—*Le Moniteur* says the Government has decided that it is not entitled to directly intervene in Turkish internal affairs, yet will raise the question of the guarantees of loans to the Turkish Government through its diplomatic agents.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen from Minnesota to Michigan, and thence to the Missouri and Ohio Valleys, with southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather; high, but falling barometer, variable winds, mostly south-east, and clear, cool weather prevail over the Lower Lakes, the Middle and Eastern States; falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and Tennessee, with cloudy weather and rain on the South Atlantic coast. The rivers have risen at Johnsonville and Freeport, and fallen at Vicksburg, Decatur, Nashville, Morgantown, New-Geneva, and Brownsville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lakes, the Upper Mississippi, the Lower Missouri, and the Ohio Valleys, falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather and winds shifting to south-west and north-west in the three first districts, with rain.

For the Middle and Eastern States, slowly falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic, the Gulf States, and Tennessee, north-east to south-east winds, stationary or falling barometer, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and rain on the South Atlantic coast.

Cautionary signals continue on Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron.

THE RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The railroad managers of the United States held their semi-annual convention for the arrangement of time-tables in this city, yesterday. All the principal routes in the country were represented. The business was very quickly disposed of, as, upon recommendation of a committee for this purpose, it was agreed that the schedule time of last Winter be put in force again on and after Nov. 2. The convention adjourned to meet in Cincinnati on the second Wednesday of next April.

THE MECHANICS' BANK OF MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13.—A statement of the affairs of the Mechanics' Bank shows that it holds discounted bills to the amount of $639,100, of which $186,694 are past due. The overdrawn accounts of the customers amount to $30,000. The cash on hand amounted to only $14,000, against $140,000 on the 1st of August. The President has issued a circular to the effect that he hopes there will be a better realization of assets than these figures show.

A NATIVE PRODUCT FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 13.—A section of one of the big trees of California arrived here to-day en route for Philadelphia, where it will be exhibited at the Centennial Exposition. It is sixteen feet long, with a diameter of twenty feet. It was taken from a tree 276 feet high, with a diameter at the base of 26 feet, and, as indicated by the yearly rings, was 2,120 years old. The section here is hollowed out, leaving a cylinder about 2 feet thick, including the bark, and will be converted into a circular house and elegantly fitted up.

THE CANAL BOARD.

DISCUSSING WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

CANCELING CONTRACTS AT THE REQUEST OF CONTRACTORS—DEBATE ON THE JURISDICTION OF THE BOARD OVER THE ENGINEERS IMPLICATED IN THE CANAL FRAUDS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The Canal Board met to-day at 10:30 A. M. Senator Bradley addressed the board, calling attention to the falling down of the State dock at Corning. Commissioner Stroud replied that it would be repaired were it not for the fact that there was no money available to do it with. Mr. Bradley said if the dock was not repaired, the water would rush through, and do hundreds of thousands of dollars' damage. The Lieutenant Governor said if there was no money, he could not see how it could be done. Mr. Bradley said that there must be money somewhere to devote to this purpose. The matter was referred to the State Engineer.

Mr. Stroud presented the petition of H. D. Denison for the cancelation of his contract on Oneida Lake Canal, as the Auditor had notified him there was no money to carry on the work. On motion of the Secretary of State, the petition was referred to the Standing Committee on the subject. A petition was also presented from the same contractor as to his contract on Cayuga Lake Canal, and was similarly referred. Also from W. D. Corkings, asking for the cancelat on of his contract west of Lock No. 32 on the Erie Canal; same reference. Also of the same contractor as to his contract at Fulton, on the Erie Canal; same reference. The charges against Engineers Yates and Babcock were called up.

Treasurer Raines offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Constitution of the State provides that (art. 5, sec. 6) the powers and duties of the respective boards and of the several officers in this article mentioned shall be such as now are or hereafter may be prescribed by law; and

Whereas, Chapter 72, Laws of 1848, in express terms conferred upon the Canal Board the power of appointment and removal at pleasure of the engineers employed on the Canals, and also authorized the Canal Board to prescribe and define their duties, and gave to the State Engineer and Canal Commissioners only the privilege of reporting to the Canal Board any fraud on the part of any engineer or assistant, and withheld from the officers even the power of temporary suspension; and

Whereas, By a subsequent enactment, chapter 377, Laws of 1850, the Legislature withdrew from the Canal Board the power to appoint "during its pleasure," and also the authority to prescribe and define the duties of the Engineer's department, and at the same time conferred upon the Canal Commissioners an unlimited charge of a division, with the concurrence of the State Engineer, power to remove for cause any engineer employed on such division, and also prescribed the method by which any engineer could be brought to trial before the Canal Board; and

Whereas, The Canal Board has no power, under the statutes, to suspend any engineer, and can remove them only upon charges preferred by the Commissioner in Charge and State Engineer; and

Whereas, The Commissioner in special charge of the Eastern Division, and the State Engineer, have neither preferred charges against nor suspended the Division nor Resident Engineer of the Eastern Division; therefore,

Resolved, That this board declares that it has no jurisdiction in the matter of the alleged frauds of the engineers on the Eastern Division.

Attorney General Pratt said that would make short work of it.

Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer said it would if they agreed to the resolution, but it would not be done with his vote. He inquired of the Attorney General what his opinion was on the question.

Attorney General Pratt said he had not examined the question carefully, and declined to give a ruling. The proceedings thus far were not altogether regular.

The Chairman put a motion to lay the resolution on the table, and declared it carried.

He then inquired whether the engineers wished to be tried separately or together.

Mr. Yates said he would prefer a separate trial for form's sake, although the testimony taken referred to himself and Mr. Babcock.

Treasurer Raines said before any proceedings were taken there was an important question to be decided—whether they had any jurisdiction of the matter? They had been told by the Attorney General that things were not exactly regular so far as they had gone, and yet they proposed now to investigate charges that, it he understood the law, were not properly made, and, if he was right, it belonged to the Board of Canal Commissioners and the State Engineer. Another important question to be considered was whether that board was responsible for the acts of the engineers for the past two years, and he moved to take the resolution from the table. Carried.

Canal Commissioner Stroud would like to have the opinion of the Attorney General on that subject.

Attorney General Pratt said he was not prepared to give an opinion on the matter, but if it was referred to him he should be happy to examine the law and report upon it. They were at a stage when it was necessary to act up to the strict construction of the law, and he was not prepared to give an opinion as to the construction of the statute before examining it. His deputy had examined the statute.

Treasurer Raines—Another matter. We are proceeding to the trial of these engineers without either the State Engineer or the Commissioner of the Eastern Division being present. I do not know for what cause.

The Chairman—It was stated here this morning that the sickness of the Commissioner's wife, which threatens her death at any moment, renders his absence compulsory. But why Mr. Sweet is absent I do not know. The Treasurer knows that the board has no power to compel their attendance. The Controller is also absent.

Treasurer Raines—I merely raise the question of propriety. I move to refer the resolution to the Attorney General for him to report at 3 o'clock. Carried.

The Chairman remarked that he voted to refer the question, on the ground that if there is any question of law involved it should be examined by the Attorney General, and they should have his report.

Treasurer Raines then moved that the Board take recess until 3 o'clock. Carried.

The board reassembled at 3:30 P. M.

Attorney General Pratt reported a question of jurisdiction raised by Treasurer Raines. The Attorney General gave it as his opinion that the board had jurisdiction.

Treasurer Raines protested against the continuation of the proceedings in the manner in which they had been commenced, and argued at length, citing several laws on the subject against the power of the board to proceed in the matter until the State Engineer and Commissioner in charge took action and formally reported charges. He declared he would not sit in the board and take part in the proceedings which, to his mind, were clearly in violation of the statute. He asked why it was these charges were made by outside parties—referring to the Investigating Commission—without the State Engineer and Commissioners saying a word as to their truth or falsity.

Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer suggested that a simple removal of these suspended officials might be all that was necessary for the board to do. The people were prosecuting them. They were involved in disgraceful complications, and it was the duty of the board to remove them, the same as if they were guilty of a disgraceful social offense—the same as drunkenness. These officers, he said, may be innocent; that was for the courts to say; but so far as the board was concerned, was it not its duty to dismiss them? He moved that John B. Yates and Stephen E. Babcock be removed.

This motion gave rise to a debate between the Treasurer and the Lieutenant Governor, in which the above points were reiterated and strengthened on both sides.

Treasurer Raines moved a substitute, as follows:

Resolved, That the State Engineer and Commissioner in charge are hereby requested to report to this board with reference to the truth or falsity of these charges, and in the meantime they remain suspended.

This was lost by a vote of 1 to 6.

The Attorney General said when this matter was first brought up he supposed there was to be an investigation. As to the complaint against these officers, he desired to say it was served and issued without any consultation with him at all. He did not and could not take statements of the Investigating Commission without examination. He called attention to the sixth report issued by that commission in which the position is taken that all work on the Champlain Canal required new surveys, maps, &c. Now, said he, there is no law for this at all. There was no statute requiring new surveys to be made, as the commission claims. As to the charges against these engineers he thought it no more than fair that they should be given a hearing. He, therefore, moved an amendment to the Lieutenant Governor's resolution that the trial be suspended till the case is brought before the courts involving them is decided, and in the meantime they remain suspended.

Treasurer Raines was opposed to this. It would be construed as evading the question—dodging the issue of trying the charges brought against these Engineers.

Judge Yates, of counsel for his brother, then addressed the board at some length, with much feeling, and denounced in severe terms the proposition to "miss these men without a hearing.

Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer replied, insisting that it was not its intention to condemn these men by removing them. He thought they had become so involved, guilty or innocent as to make it necessary for the board to remove them. This the board has power to do, and it has been in practice heretofore, even in matters of politics. What he wanted to do was simply to get rid of men who became tainted. He hoped they would be able to establish their innocence, though he did not expect they could. Their guilt or innocence could be established in the court where their cases were.

Mr. Hamilton Harris, of counsel for the engineers said that the trial referred to did not involve these gentlemen. There were no charges made against them. They were against other parties. The point was that this board had invited these men to come here and defend themselves against charges made against them by third parties, and to adopt this resolution would be simply a condemnation of them without the hearing tendered them. He was satisfied that they could prove their innocence if accorded this hearing, and he hoped in fairness it would be given them.

Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer—Well, I will withdraw my resolution.

Attorney General Pratt—So will I, then.

Considerable conversation was then had as to when and how the investigation should proceed, when it was finally determined to have witnesses examined instead of reading their testimony as given before the Investigating Commission, and that the investigation should commence on Monday next at 3 P. M.

Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer reported in favor of suspending the work in Black Rock Harbor, which was agreed to.

The board then adjourned to Monday next at 3 P. M.

THE RIVERSIDE PARK.

COMMUNICATION FROM CONTROLLER GREEN TO THE MAYOR—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE MAYOR AND COMMISSIONER STEBBINS.

Controller Green has addressed the following communication to Mayor Wickham in relation to the Riverside Park improvement:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1875.

Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor:

SIR: I am informed that the Department of Public Parks is about to enter upon certain work of improvement of the Riverside Park, and that this is in opposition to the voice and vote of its respected President. The improvement of this park, lying at the extreme edge of a remote part of the City not yet required for building, seems to me at this time unwise and very injudicious. If paid for it must be done by the further issue of bonds and increase of debt. Is not our debt large enough, are not our taxes high enough, that we must enter upon more premature, untimely and unnecessary works like this? The works now about to be commenced on the Riverside Park are but the entering wedge for the expenditure of millions of the public money. It is not difficult to discover the impelling motives to this step. The influence of real-estate speculators combine at this juncture with the necessities of politicians for places for more men before election, to divert labor and money from those works where it is most needed to this side improvement.

The same influences are evidently at work on this matter that are so eager to have the City buy a hundred-acre parade-ground, at a cost of millions, in order that certain operators in land, in and about it, may get relief though the City Treasury from the load of their untoward speculations.

Are our down-town property owners content to see millions more of debt created which they will have to pay, for untimely improvements in waste places, while the streets occupied by commerce and thronged with population are out of repair and left in a condition unfit for use, and while children are running about the streets because we cannot, without oppression to the tax-payers, get money to build necessary school-houses to accommodate them? Is it will be recollected, is a park improvement—an ornamental affair. Shall we spend our money and mortgage our property for more finery and millinery, when the large mass of our industrious population can scarcely get money to pay their taxes, or bread to feed their families?

In the conduct of the public improvements of the City it is time that a stern discrimination be used between those that are actually needed for the comfort of the people and the fostering of commerce, of which there are quite enough to employ all the means the City has to spare, and those which are not essential. Had we not better stop the class of merely ornamental improvements awhile, till by the practice of economy and industry, the recuperative energies of the community are again re-established and reinforced for further development of our City.

You will excuse me if I write with some degree of earnestness in this matter. It seems to me that this action of the Department of Parks is not dictated by wise considerations of the public interests, and as the financial officer of the City I desire to present to you, as its Chief Magistrate, my most emphatic protest against it. Yours very respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

In order to obtain information on the subject the Mayor sent the following letter to the President of the Park Department:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Oct. 11, 1875.

Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, as President of the Department of Public Parks:

SIR: Information has reached me that the Department of Public Parks has recently commenced work upon Riverside Park. You will oblige me by statements as to whether that information is correct, and, if so, what that work is. In this connection I venture to remark that my own opinion is that if work in that region is to be done at present, it should be work upon Riverside avenue. Until the avenue is constructed the park is inaccessible, and neither the City at large, nor the owners of property adjacent to the park, can derive any benefit from work in the park or from moneys there expended, until the Riverside avenue shall first have been so constructed as to render the park itself accessible.

Your prompt attention will oblige yours, respectfully.

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Mayor.

President Stebbins replied as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1875.

Hon. Wm. H. Wickham, Mayor City of New-York:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 11th inst., I am instructed by the Board governing this Department to say that on the 23d September the Board determined to proceed with the completion of certain unfinished works under their jurisdiction, and at the same time take the initiatory steps toward the ultimate improvement of what has been laid out and is known as the Riverside Park. The preliminary proceedings amount to nothing more than the stripping of the mold or upper soil from the proposed roads and drives as shown in the plan adopted by the Department. Some fifty or sixty laborers may be usefully employed at this work for the next five or six weeks, when the appearance of frost must necessarily discontinue it until Spring. In promoting this work the Board have thought it just and equal that work to somee,xtent should be done on all the City parks without discrimination. The Board has not meditated any further work on the Riverside Park than is herein indicated.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY G. STEBBINS, President.

Mayor Wickham then addressed a communication to Controller Green, stating that the Department of Parks seems not to have been extravagant; that he was informed by Park Commissioner Williamson that the amount authorized by the board does not exceed $15,000. The Mayor adds that he sent two letters to the Controller, requesting him to furnish proof of the charges he made against the Commissioner of Public Works, but had not received answers from Mr. Green.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE HEARING BEFORE THE MAYOR OF THE CHARGES AGAINST COMMISSIONERS DISBECKER AND MATSELL.

Yesterday at noon was set down by the Mayor for hearing the replies of Police Commissioners Disbecker and Matsell to the charges preferred against them in the Mayor's recent communication, but for reasons stated below the hearing of the case has been postponed until to-morrow (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. About 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. John H. Strahan, counsel for Commissioner Disbecker, had a private interview with the Mayor and for personal reasons requested a postponement of Mr. Disbecker's case until Friday, at 2 o'clock. The Mayor, finding that such a postponement would be a convenience to himself, readily consented to Mr. Strahan's request. At 12 o'clock sharp, Commissioner Matsell, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, entered the Mayor's private office. They had a private conversation with the Mayor for a few minutes, during which he informed them of the action taken by Mr. Strahan on the part of Mr. Disbecker. It is reported that the Mayor said it would facilitate business and economize his time if Mr. Matsell would consent to postpone his case until Friday afternoon, but whether this suggestion came from the Mayor or from Mr. Matsell himself is not clearly known. Mr. Gerry evidently was not willing to come to any decision without consulting with his associate, Mr. John E. Parsons, who was sent for, and in a few minutes made his appearance. A consultation then ensued, ending with the following two communications, the first from Mr. Matsell, addressed to the Mayor, asking for a postponement, and the other from the Mayor to Mr. Matsell, consenting to the course proposed:

Understanding that the appointment for the appearance of Mr. Commissioner Disbecker has been changed to the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., I think it would economize the time of your Honor to make a similar postponement in my case, and I respectfully ask that such change may be made. Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. MATSELL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1875.

To Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor of the City of New-York.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1875.

Hon. G. W. Matsell, Police Commissioner:

I have received your communication of this date, requesting an adjournment to the 15th inst., at 2 P. M., or the hearing heretofore set down for to-day at 12 M. In compliance with your request the adjournment is made to the date and hour indicated, but you are now notified that I shall expect the hearing to proceed at the time indicated, and to be then concluded without further adjournment, and as the hour selected by you is in the afternoon, I hereby request that such statement or discussion as you may have, in person or by counsel, have to make, be made in writing.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Mayor.

SALES AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM.

There was another large sale of securities at the Exchange Sales-room yesterday. The following were disposed of: $1,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company (Iowa and Minnesota Division,) first mortgage seven per cent. convertible bond, due 1897, interest January and July, 79¾; $1,000 Ottawa, Oswego, and Fox River Railroad Company first mortgage eight per cent. bond, due 1900, interest January and July, 108½; $1,000 Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company eight per cent. convertible bond, due 1894, interest January and July, 111½; 13 shares First National Bank of Brooklyn, $100 each, 190; 100 shares Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, $100 each, 15⅝; 100 shares Erie Railway Company, $100 each, 14⅝; 100 shares Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 26½; 6 shares Germania American Insurance Company, $100 each, 101½; 10 shares Columbia Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 81; 40 shares Firemen's Insurance Company, $17 each, 13½; 30 shares New-York Equitable Insurance Company, $35 each, 20¾; 90 shares Guardian Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 100½; 300 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company, $10 each, 169½; 10 shares National Bank of the Republic, $100 each, 99¼; 10 shares Pacific Bank, $50 each, 109; 7 shares Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, and $700 Sixth Avenue Railroad Company scrip certificate, $2,050 for the lot; 35 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 115; $2,000 State of Louisiana eight per cent. bonds, due 1910, July, 1873, coupons on, $1,000 each, 13; $1,000 Peoria and Rock Island Railway Company first mortgage seven per cent. gold bond, convertible, due 1900, interest February and August, August, 1874, coupon on, 46½.

REVIEW OF THE CITY TROOPS.

THE FIRST DIVISION IN LINE BEFORE THE GOVERNOR—BRILLIANT PARADE IN MADISON SQUARE.

The annual review of the First Division N. G. S. N. Y. by the Commander in Chief took place yesterday afternoon. A stand had been erected opposite the Worth Monument, Madison square, for the accommodation of a number of invited guests, and long before 3 o'clock, the hour appointed for the review, the structure was densely crowded, and the outskirts of the park and the adjacent streets were filled with throngs of spectators. Soon after 3 o'clock Gov. Tilden and his staff passed up Fifth avenue to a point above Thirtieth street, from which they soon afterward galloped down to the right of the reviewing stand, where they remained during the proceedings. At 4 o'clock the head of the column reached the point of review, Major Gen. Alexander Shaler and staff heading the division.

The latter, after saluting his Excellency, wheeled to the right and took up their position on his right. The Third Brigade, Gen. Varian commanding, held the right of line, the several regiments parading in the following order: Seventh, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, ten companies of twenty-five files front; Ninth, Col. James R. Hitchcock commanding, ten companies of eighteen files front; Eighth, Col. George D. Scott commanding, eight companies of twelve files front, and Fifty-fifth, Lieut. Col. F. A. Schilling, six companies of ten files. The First Brigade came next, under command of Brig. Gen. Ward, accompanied by his full staff, after which came the several regiments, in the following order: Twelfth, eight companies of twelve files front, Col. John Ward commanding; Sixty-ninth, seven companies of twelve files, Col. James Cavanagh commanding; Twenty-second, eight companies of sixteen files front, Col. Josiah Porter commanding; Seventy-first, eight companies of twelve files front, Lieut. Col. W. H. Chadock commanding, and Seventy-ninth, six companies of twelve files, Col. Joseph Laing commanding. The Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. Frederick Vilmar commanding, followed, the Eighty fourth Regiment leading the van with seven unequalized companies, commanded by Col. F. A. Conkling; Fifth Regiment, ten companies of twelve files, Col. Charles S. Spencer commanding; Ninety-sixth, six companies of ten files, Col. Andrew Stauf commanding, and Eleventh, eight companies of ten files, under command of Col. Frederick Unbekant. The artillery and cavalry brought up the rear of the procession, headed by Battery B with six guns and eighty-six men and officers, under command of Capt. John Klein, followed by Battery K with four guns and fifty-five men, commanded by Lieut. Hoetzle. The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, twenty-eight men, and the Washington Grey Troop, thirty men, presented a very handsome appearance. The Third Regiment cavalry did not turn out, as it had not been provided with horse equipments. After the last troop had passed the stand, the Governor and his staff were entertained at a collation by Gen. Shaler and staff. During the review excellent order was maintained at the grand stand by Lieut. Daly, of Company K, and a guard of twenty-two men from the Twenty-second Regiment, assisted by Capt. McCullagh and a squad of ten men from the Seventeenth Precinct. Superintendent Walling and Drill Captain Copeland marched at the head of a platoon of mounted patrolmen and a platoon of Police on foot.

WESTERN UNION ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company was held yesterday morning. The old Board of Directors were re-elected, with Mr. John Duff added to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Mumford. President Orton's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, makes the gross receipts (except proceeds of bonds) $9,564,574 60; gross expenses, (including rental of leased lines,) $6,335,414 77; net profits, $3,229,159 83. Compared with the preceding fiscal year, there was an increase in the gross receipts of $301,920 62; a decrease in the expenses of $420,319 06, and an increase in the net profit of $722,239 68. There were in operation at the end of the year 72,833 miles of line, 179,294 miles of wire, and 6,565 offices. The number of messages transmitted during the year was 17,153,710, being an increase of 824,454 over the preceding year. The capital stock is $41,073,410, of which the company owns and now has in the treasury $7,285,935. The bonded debt July 1, 1874, was $5,946,900, of which $1,498,000 is the seven per cent. gold building bonds, and $4,448,900 seven per cent. currency bonds, which mature Nov. 1, 1875. These latter are to be redeemed out of the proceeds of $5,001,160 new similar bonds, disposed of last Spring. The sinking fund amounts to $117,800, and there is a surplus over all disbursements of $72,471 65. The net profits for nine years from the date of consolidation, inclusive of the surplus of income account July 1, 1866, have been $26,334,056 03. The disbursements for the same time have been equally great, but $14,949,057 51 are counted as assets. The value of the new building at Dey street and Broadway is set down as $2,544,887 75. The business of the International Ocean Telegraph Company during the past year is given as fol ows: Receipts, $298,932 83; expenses, $135,068 50; net profits, $163,864 33. Of this $127,815 78 have been devoted to canceling the company's liabilities, leaving a balance of $36,048 55. The outstanding liabilities of the company are: Bonds, $257,000; scrip, $124,000. The new cable between Havana and Key West is reported to be working well.

GEN. WOODFORD'S WORK IN OHIO.

On the morning of the election day the Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* said: "Gen Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York, whose eloquent and earnest efforts in behalf of the Republican cause have formed so important a feature in the campaign in Ohio, leaves Cleveland this morning for home. In behalf of the Republicans of Ohio, whose interests he has so faithfully and ably served, we wish to return to him the only compensation which he will accept—the thanks of the honest money voters of this State. He came among us at a sacrifice of his professional duties and personal comfort simply to do what he conceived to be the duty of every honest man toward preventing the calamity of a political victory which would open the door to repudiation and the forfeiture of national honor. He came at a time when the battle was wavering and when the men already in the field needed the stimulant of some new inspiration from new blood. He came with a clear, unswerving devotion to the cause of honest money, and he has remained true to his idea. His opening address at Youngstown was an epoch in the campaign. He presented no halting, half-way policy, proposed no compromise between right and wrong, and the enthusiasm with which he was received pointed the way by which this campaign was to be won. From that day the lines of the contest have been clearly and unswervingly drawn; and from that time the Republican cause has gained strength day by day. Such services as these, rendered by a citizen from a distant State and for no other reward than a consciousness of duty done, deserve grateful and hearty recognition. By his work in this canvass, Gen. Woodford has made a host of friends. If they win this day's contest they will not fail to remember how much he has done to secure that result. If they lose they will still remember gratefully the efforts he has so unselfishly made in a good cause."

MORMON CONFERENCE.

The forty-fifth semi-annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints convened in the new Tabernacle, in Salt Lake City, on Wednesday, Oct. 6, President Brigham Young presiding. After a hymn and a prayer, Brigham Young briefly addressed the conference, and announced that it was purposed at this conference to dedicate the new Tabernacle; the dedication prayer would be delivered on Saturday morning. He said that during this conference instruction would be imparted to the Latter-day Saints as the Holy Spirit might direct the various speakers. If the Saints would put themselves in a fit position, they could understand the things of God by keeping the Holy Spirit, which was the only means of comprehending the things of God, and could not be replaced by learning of any kind, for no matter how well informed he might be, if he did not possess the spirit of God, even the creations of God had only an historical interest to him, as of a country he never saw. He hoped that their hearts would be right so that they might receive the teachings of the elders and be able to profit by them, and treasure up truth, so that when conference closed they might feel better qualified to fill the missions to which God had called them.

RICHARD GRANT WHITE IN ENGLAND.

The Liverpool *Post*, in the course of a leading article on the dramatic criticism of the day, says:

"The first Shakespearean in America is probably Mr. Richard Grant White. He is a scholar, a thinker, a critic; a high æsthetic authority and elegant essay writer, in his way almost a genius."

Our English contemporary might have added that he is the author of the "Yankee" letters which appeared in the London *Spectator* during the war, and just after, which not only commanded attention in England for the purity and elegance of their style, but which Mr. Duff Grant, M. P., the highest British political authority, pronounced in one of his works essential to the understanding of American political affairs. These letters it was expected that their author would publish collectively, but he has never done so, and indeed, he is so indifferent to the fate of his miscellaneous writings that he has never gathered a single volume of them, and many of them which he is known to his friends as having written he has never even claimed.—*Newark Journal.*

LAW REPORTS.

THE TWEED LITIGATION.

THE QUESTION OF A STAY OF PROCEEDINGS—AFFIDAVIT OF MR. DEYO—ARGUMENTS BY MESSRS. FIELD AND PECKHAM.

Yesterday was the return day for counsel for the people to show cause before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, why a stay of proceedings should not be granted postponing further action against Tweed in the six million suit until the questions passed upon by the General Term have been reviewed by the Court of Appeals. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham appeared for the people, and Messrs. Dudley Field, Robert E. Deyo, and William Edleston for Mr. Tweed. Mr. William M. Tweed, Jr., was present.

Mr. Field read an affidavit of Mr. Deyo, his law partner, on the statements of which paper the motion for the order to show cause was based, and Mr. Peckham read a brief affidavit in reply, to the effect that Tweed had already had the benefit of two criminal trials, in which all the issues of the present litigation were exhausted, and he was, therefore, fully advertised of all the particulars of his case which it was necessary for him to know.

The following is Mr. Deyo's affidavit:

Robert E. Deyo, being sworn, saith:

First—I am one of the attorneys for the defendant Tweed.

Second—On the 8th of October, 1875, an order was entered herein, by direction of the General Term, affirming a previous order denying a motion to discharge the order of arrest or reduce the bail.

Third—On the 9th of October, 1875, another order was entered herein affirming an order previously entered at Special Term, which previous order, among other things, directed the service of a bill of particulars, and directed that the complaint be made more definite and certain in some respects, and denied a motion to make it more definite and certain in other respects.

Fourth—From both of these orders appeals were taken on the 9th of October, 1875, to the Court of Appeals. Undertakings on appeal and notices of appeal were prepared and served on the County Clerk, and on the plaintiff's attorney, and notices of argument for the 9th of November were served.

Fifth—The Court of Appeals has adjourned to the 9th of November, on which day the appeals can be heard. The appeals are taken in good faith. There has been no delay whatever on the part of the defendant in the entire progress of this cause from beginning to end, except one extension of the time to answer, of twenty days, which was afterward reduced by the court, ex parte, to ten days. All other extensions have either been by consent of the plaintiffs' attorney or by the court after argument upon motion, and the suit itself was only commenced on the 8th day of April, 1875.

Sixth—Unless proceedings are stayed upon the appeal, and the time to answer extended to the end of the appeal, which is not for delay, but solely to have the pleadings made conformable to what is believed to be the ordinary and proper practice in ordinary cases, and to preserve the right of the defendant thereby giving him to prepare for trial, will be frustrated and the case will be forced to trial with unprecedented speed, and, as deponent believes, against well-settled rules of law.

Seventh—The defendant is imprisoned under an order of arrest in this action. An attachment in this action against all his property is in force, and no possible prejudice can occur to the plaintiffs by reason of the ordinary and reasonable delay, asked in order to get the questions appealed from to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Field, after reading the affidavit, recapitulated what had been done in the matter of the appeals to the General Term, saying that Tweed's counsel had appealed to the Court of Appeals from the decisions of the General Term. The Court of Appeals had adjourned to Nov. 9. This suit against Tweed had been begun only in April last, and his counsel had been guilty of no unnecessary delay or laches. It was no fault of Mr. Tweed that the Court of Appeals was not now in session, and all that they asked was a reasonable time to get the judgment of the Court of Appeals upon the questions decided by the General Term. Only a month's time was asked for. It was not an unusual thing for a stay to be applied for; nor for the Court of Appeals to set aside a judgment of the General Term. All that they asked was that no unusual course should be taken against them in this case. Instead of there having been any dilatory proceedings, there had been very speedy action, the newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding. It would be contended that no appeal would lie from the decision of the General Term on the question of the bill of particulars, but this was not so. If the granting or non-granting of a bill of particulars was a matter of discretion in the court, it was one in which Judge Donohue had used his discretion in one direction and the General Term in another, and it was for the Court of Appeals to say which was right.

Judge Lawrence said that it seemed to him that the General Term, a superior court, had evidently intentionally tied his hands to prevent any more granting of motions of a dilatory nature.

Mr. Field said that there was nothing extraordinary in the character of this application, notwithstanding the action of the General Term. It was perfectly competent for a Judge sitting in Chambers to grant the relief asked for in this application, irrespective of the opinions of the Judges at General Term. The General Term had given seven days to answer, and it was now simply asked that that time be extended.

Mr. Peckham said that it was not a question of naked power, but it was one in the consideration of which due respect should be paid to the spirit of the order of the General Term. The General Term had extended the time from five to seven days, and had expressly said that it was their sense that there should not be any more dilatory motions. It had definitely limited the time to answer for specific and wise reasons. An answer then would meet the merits should be filed as soon as possible, if the defendant felt that he could honestly meet the issue made against him. The policy of the defense was delay, and simply delay, under whatever specious guises it might be presented. If the defendant was anxious for a speedy issue of the litigation, he would go to trial in November with alacrity, but his object was to get a stay, ostensibly for a hearing at the Court of Appeals, but really to throw the case over the November term. There was little doubt that the Court of Appeals would decide that no appeal would lie to it from the decision on the question of a bill of particulars. It had been decided in the Beecher-Tilton case that an appeal relative to a bill of particulars would not lie, and there was little doubt of the soundness of that doctrine. The delay asked for by the defendant would not result in the defendant's counsel taking any further legal action looking to the preparation of a proper defense. It was merely an attempt to continue technical motions, and not in the interest of the cause of justice, that this additional postponement was asked for. The General Term had exercised its discretion wisely in setting itself against any further delay in this matter, and it was eminently proper that this good example should be followed by a Judge at Chambers.

Mr. Field said that his client was in jail and his property was attached. His body was securely in the public grasp, and all he had in the world was in the possession of the Sheriff. It was his client who would suffer by unnecessary delay and not the people. The defendant wanted a speedy trial, but he wanted it under all the protection granted by the laws. He wanted to have the highest court in this State pass upon important preliminary questions in his case before he submitted himself to trial in the Circuit Court. The Court of Appeals had taken a noble stand recently in opposition to public clamor, and it was a tribunal entitled to respect and reverence for its independent position in justice. The General Term of the Supreme Court was no more above criticism than the Court of Appeals, and if the presiding Judge of the General Term could arraign and criticise the action of the Court of Appeals, Judge Donohue might have as good right to honestly differ from the judgment of the General Term.

Judge Lawrence took the papers reserving his decision.

THE SWEENY BILL OF PARTICULARS.

THE MOTION DENIED WITHOUT ARGUMENT—JUDGE LAWRENCE'S ORDER.

Argument on an application for a bill of particulars in the suit of the people against Peter B. Sweeny to recover the stolen six millions had been set for hearing, yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Lawrence. Messrs. William A. Beach and John McKeon appeared for Sweeny, and Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham for the people. Argument was waived, and the following order was entered, denying the application in conformity with the decision of the General Term in the Tweed case:

"Upon reading and filing the complaint herein, the affidavit of John McKeon, the two notices of the defendant Sweeny, dated Sept. 14 and 15, respectively, and the order of Sept. 16, 1875, requiring the plaintiffs to show cause thereon why the complaint should not be set aside because the causes of action are not separately stated, or plainly numbered, and why so much of the complaint as does not relate to the first cause of action, and all the part of the complaint contained in the schedule and following the words and figures—'May 6, 2,012, J. A. Smith, carpets furnished new Court-house, June 22, 1869, 834,082 26. J. A. Smith, Ingersoll & Co.'—should not be stricken out as irrelevant or redundant, and why either so much of the complaint as sets forth the alleged neglect to audit the claims against the City, and especially that portion of the complaint beginning with the words, 'that the said pretended claims or liabilities were not,' in the middle of folio 9, and down to and including the words 'signed the same,' in the 13th folio, should not be stricken out as irrelevant and redundant, or otherwise; why so much of the complaint as sets forth any fraud, conspiracy, or combination on the part of the said Sweeny, or said Sweeny and Watson, should not be stricken out as irrelevant and redundant, and why the plaintiffs should not elect upon which of the several causes of action set forth in the first count of the complaint prior to the words 'right or interest in the premises' at folio 10, they intend to rely, and why they should not serve an amended complaint omitting so much of the present complaint as relates to the causes of action not so selected, and why they should not elect, whether they will proceed on the allegations of fraud or upon the allegations of the neglect to audit in said first statement or alleged cause of action, and why so much of the complaint as relates to the cause or causes of action not so elected should not be stricken out as irrelevant and redundant, and why the following words should not be stricken out as irrelevant and redundant in the second statement or cause of action at folio 21, to wit: 'Without any examination of said claims and with knowledge that the same were wholly false and fictitious, fraudulent, and pretended claims, and that the same represented no just, legal, or valid claim whatever against the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York,' and why the complaint should not be made more definite and certain, by stating whether every item in the accounts and claims mentioned and referred to in schedule A annexed to the complaint and also in the said six warrants referred to in the second cause of action was false, fictitious, and fraudulent, and, if so, in what respect it was so false, fictitious, and fraudulent, because no materials charged were actually furnished, and none of the labor charged was actually done; or, if any, then how great was the excess charged above the amount furnished or done, or whether the prices charged for such materials or labor were so high; and, if so, what was the excess above the fair or agreed price, and why the plaintiffs should not make the said complaint more definite and certain, by specifying on each of the paragraphs at folios twenty and twenty-eight in which it is averred that the plaintiffs, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, set up and pretend to some right or interest in the premises, what that right or interest is, and why the plaintiffs should not be required to furnish to the defendant Sweeny a bill of particulars of such of said accounts and claims as the plaintiffs claim to have been false, fictitious, and fraudulent, specifying what portions of the accounts and claims and what items therein are claimed to have been false or fictitious or fraudulent, and why the time for said defendant Sweeny to answer, demur, or take any other action to which he may be entitled should not be extended until twenty days after the order of the court on this motion, and notice thereof to defendant Sweeny's attorney, and after hearing Mr. McKeon for the defendant Sweeny for the motions, and Mr. Peckham for the plaintiffs, in opposition thereto, it is ordered that said motions be and the same hereby are denied, with costs."

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
77—Porter vs. Morris, &c.	208—Matter of Brugman.
89—De Lara vs. Duncan.	216—Quirk vs. Quirk.
108—Smilton vs. Burgess.	257—Matter of Haviland.
117—Terpeny vs. Adams.	265—Webber vs. Craig.
119—Webber vs. Webber, &c.	278—Nat. B'k of Poultney.
133—Un. Dime Sav. Inst. vs. Stoessel.	290—Koehler vs. Schwarz.
151—Matter of Guardian Sav. Inst.	309—Sherwood, &c., vs. Wilcox.
153—Gili vs. Guardian Sav. Inst.	310—Sherwood, &c., vs. Shuttlewood Paper Co.
158—Goodrich vs. Lane, &c.	315—Hecht vs. Salkey, &c.
171—Matter of Guardian Sav. Inst.	323—McKinney, &c., vs. Casseboer.
173—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Caril.	332—Goker vs. Ulster Co. Ice Co.
180—Norton vs. Korublum.	334—Post vs. Wright.
190—Pond vs. Wheeler.	337—Stone vs. Dodge.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
112—Melcher et al. vs. Pfaz, &c.	116—Howell vs. Van Sicklen et al., &c.
186—Fowler vs. N. Y. Gold Exchange Bank.	120—Sutton vs. Davis, &c.
187—Parrott vs. Colby.	168—Loaners' Bank vs. Parrott et al.
190—Johnson, Jr., et al. vs. Davison.	171—Greaves vs. Gouge.
193—Robinson vs. Morris.	175—Kip et al. vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
121—Winthrop vs. McKim et al.	177—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. Estate vs. Berdell.
138—

to 81¼, and the preferred from 61¾ to 61, with a subsequent recovery. Lake Shore declined from 53¾ to 53¼, and finally sold at 53⅛. Union Pacific receded from 67 to 66, Pacific Mail from 36¼ to 35¾, and Ohio and Mississippi from 15¾ to 15¼; but there was later a full recovery. Hannibal and St. Joseph was weak, declining to 16½ for the common and to 20¼ for the preferred, with last sales at a recovery of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. respectively. Missouri Pacific opened at 14¼ and closed at 16¾@16½, the highest prices of the day. Michigan Central declined to 54½, and New-Jersey Central to 102¾. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western ruled steady at 118⅛@118¼.

The money market was without important change, borrowers on call having supplied their requirements at 3@3½ ₱ cent. during the greater portion of the day. Near the close, when the demand for the day was over, there were offerings at 2@2½ ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper is taken at 5½ to 7 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported the withdrawal of £32,000 bullion from the Bank of England on balance to day. Discounts are firmer in the open market at London, and there is a probability that the bank rate will be advanced to-morrow, the regular weekly meeting of the Directors. To-day's settlements were, as far as known, attended with the failure of only one broker. Consols and United States bonds were firm, the former closing at 93¾@94, and the latter at 103¾@104, ex coupon, for old 1865s, 107¼@107¾ for 1867s, 104¾ for 10-40s, and 103¾@104, ex coupon, for new 5s. Erie declined to 14¾@15. The sterling exchange market was weaker for actual business, the decline being influenced by the high borrowing rates for cash gold, which checked the demand for bills. Sales were made at $4 78¼ for long and $4 83 for demand sterling toward the close. The nominal asking quotations of the bankers remain at $4 80 and $4 84. Gold was weak at the opening, and declined from 115⅛ to 115⅜, but a recovery soon took place, and under an active demand from the "shorts" and the talk of a "squeeze" in cash gold to-morrow, the price was run up toward the close to 116⅛@116⅜. The market closed at the highest figure of the day. On gold loans the rates ranged from 3-32 to 1-32 ₱ cent. per diem, closing at the latter rate. To-morrow the Treasury will sell $1,000,000 gold.

Government bonds were firm, and advanced ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., but the business was restricted at the boards, owing to the small offerings. There was a brisk demand over the counters of the leading dealers whose stocks are light. This improvement in the Government credit and the increased demand for bonds is due to the result of the Ohio election, the full effect of which has yet to be seen. The verdict of the people of Ohio in favor of good faith toward Government creditors and a sound currency will set at rest any fears in regard to repudiation, and impart still further confidence in Government bonds, both here and in Europe, and materially assist the funding operations of the Treasury.

Railroad mortgages were quiet and firm. Missouri Pacific Firsts declined to 83, and Toledo and Wabash Firsts to 81½. New-Jersey Central Consolidated Firsts rose to 106¾, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Consolidated 7s to 106¾. Chicago and North-western Consolidated Coupon Gold Bonds sold at 85@85¾. State Bonds were rather more active than usual; New-York Registered Bounty Loan advanced from 106¾ to 107; Tennessees continue weak, and old declined to 49¾.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1875.

Gold receipts	$750,922 18
Gold payments	276,924 42
Gold balance	38,915,814 99
Currency receipts	781,806 49
Currency payments	973,126 04
Currency balance	54,667,012 31
Customs	256,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	757,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 13.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	116	116⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116¾	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	117¾	118⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	120	120⅛
Bills on London	$4 79@4 79½	$4 79@4 79½
New-York Central	102¾	102¾
Lake Shore	53¾	53¼
Pacific Mail	36	36¼
St. Paul	32	32
St. Paul Preferred	61½	62
Western Union	74⅞	74⅝
Union Pacific	67	66
Lake Shore	53¾	53⅛
Wabash	6	5⅞
North-western	35½	34⅝
North-western Preferred	49⅝	49
Delaware, Lackawanna and West	118¼	118¼
New-Jersey Central	103¼	103
Panama	138	138
Ohio and Mississippi	15⅝	15⅜
Erie	17	15
C. C. and I. C.	31½	31½
Harlem	131¾	131

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102¾	102¾	100
Harlem	131	131	200
Erie	15⅞	14¾	500
Lake Shore	53½	53⅛	20,570
Wabash	5⅞	5¾	300
North-western	35⅛	34⅝	33,800
North-western Preferred	49	48	1,900
Rock Island	103	102¾	800
Milwaukee and St. Paul	32¼	31¾	4,300
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	62	61	1,500
Del., Lack. and Western	118¼	118⅛	700
New-Jersey Central	103¼	102¾	1,000
Michigan Central	55	54½	600
Union Pacific	67	66	5,000
C., C. and I.	49¾	49½	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	17⅛	16¼	1,300
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf	20¼	20	500
Ohio and Mississippi	15⅞	15¼	3,000
Missouri Pacific	16⅛	14½	9,130
Atlantic and Pacific Pref	54	51½	400
Western Union	75	73¾	56,800
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	17⅛	17⅛	655
Pacific Mail	36¼	35⅜	17,600
Marshall and St. Joseph Preferred	21½	21½	100
Ulton and Terre Haute Pref	39	39	500
Total sales			170,113

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s, '95	124½	125½	5-20s, 1865, n	117⅞	118⅛
6s, 1881, r	124½	125½	5-20s, 1867, r	120	120⅛
6s, 1881, c	124½	125½	5-20s, 1867, c	120	120⅛
5-20s, 1865, r	117⅝	...	5-20s, 1868, r	120⅜	120¾
5-20s, 1865, c	117⅝	...	5-20s, 1868, c	120⅜	120¾
5-20s, 1862, c	117⅝	...	10-40s, r	103⅜	103½
5-20s, 1864, r	117⅝	...	10-40s, c	103⅜	103½
5-20s, 1864, c	117⅝	...	5s, 1881, r	103⅜	103½
5-20s, 1865, r	117⅝	118	5s, 1881, c	103⅜	103½
5-20s, 1865, c	117⅝	118			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $6,000 for interest and $61,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$39,175,000
Gold balances	1,467,015
Currency balances	2,172,974

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$63,697,966
Currency balances	2,709,496
Gold exchanges	3,689,531
Gold balances	499,661

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark 6s, Funded	30	N. Y. Comp. B'nty L	116½
Ark 7s L. R. & F. R 1s	19	N. Y. 6s, Canal L	'75 114
Ark 7s, Memphis & L. R	13	N. Y. 6s, Canal L	'77 114
Ark 7s, L. R. & F. S. W	13	N. Y. 6s, Canal L	'78 114
Ark 7s, M. O. & R. R	13	N. Y. 6s, Gold L	'81 116
Ark 7s, Arb. Con. R	13	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J	15
California 7s	117	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O	15
Cal. 7s, large bds	115	N. C. N. C. R. J. & J	45
Connecticut 6s	105	N. C. N. C. R. A. & O	50
Georgia 6s	93	S. C. Fund. Act, '66	9
Georgia 7s, new bds	103½	S. C. Fund. Act, '68	9
Georgia 7s, Endorsed	94½	N. C. new bds, J. & J	10
Georgia 7s, Gold 1s	98½	N. C. new bds, A. & O	8
Indiana 5s	109	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 1	3
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	103	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 2	3
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	103	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 3	3
Illinois War Loan	103	Ohio 6s, '75	102
Kentucky 6s	103	Ohio 6s, '81	107
Louisiana 6s	34½	Ohio 6s, '86	117
Louisiana 6s, new bs	34½	Rhode Island 6s	100
La. 6s, P. L. Dist	36½	South Carolina 6s	30½
La. 7s, Penitentiary	36½	S. C. 6s, A. & O	30
La. 6s, Levee bds	36½	S. C. 6s, J. & J	30
La. 6s, Levy bs. of '75	37	S. C. Fund. Act, 6s	30½
La. 6s of 1910	10	S. C. Un. R. 6s	30½
Michigan 6s, '75-9	102	S. C. Un. R. 7s	30½
Michigan 6s, '83	107	S. C. Un. R. Con. 6s	30½
Michigan 7s, '90	107	S. C. Non-Fund. 6s	4½
Mo. 6s, due in '76	101½	Tennessee 6s, old	49¾
Mo. 6s, due in '78	101½	Tenn. 6s, new bds	47
Mo. 6s, due in '77	101½	Tenn. 6s, n. s.	47⅛
Fund'g bs, due '90-'95	101⅜	Tenn 10s of '75	99⅝
Fd. bs, due '81 to '91	101⅜	Virginia 6s old	40
Asy or Unif., due '66	101⅜	Va. 6s, new bds, '66	40
Han. & St. Jo., due '75	101	Va. 6s, new bds, '67	40
Han. & St. Jo., due '76	101	Va. 6s, Consol. bds	39
Han. & St. Jo., due '86	101⅛	Va. 6s, Consol. 2d ss	40
Han. & St. Jo., due '67	101⅛	Va. 6s, Deferred bds	9
N. Y. Reg. B'nty L	106½	D. of C. 3-65s, 1924	65½

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	8	Hops, bales	123
Beans, bbls	224	Hides, No	3,436
B. W. Flour, bags	185	Hides, bdls	85
Broom-corn, bales	41	Leather, sides	4,200
Cotton, bales	2,054	Pea-nuts, bags	40
Flour, bbls	14,681	Beans, bbls	1,676
Meal, bbls	400	Rice, pks	568
Wheat, bushels	251,400	Oil-cake, pks	888
Corn, bushels	168,339	Cut-meats, pks	400
Oats, bushels	64,105	Butter, pks	4,356
Rye, bushels	8,460	Cheese, pks	6,666
Malt, bushels	600	Sugar, hhds	764
Barley, bushels	65,065	Starch, pks	9,666
Grass-seed, bags	220	Spelter, pcs	2,079
Oat-meal, bbls	300	Tallow, pks	151
Dried Fruit, pcs	95	Tobacco, hhds	24
Eggs, bbls	1,075	Tobacco, pks	1,177
Grease, pks	19	Wool, bales	325
Hemp, bales	74	Whisky, bbls	340

COTTON—With further frost and unfavorable weather reports, advices from Liverpool of a stronger and excited market there, and an active inquiry for supplies here, prices for early delivery have been further advanced, in the instance of Good Ordinary and Strict Good Ordinary &c., and of Low Middling &c. ₱ lb. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 2,049 bales, (of which 334 bales were on last evening,) including 614 bales to spinners and 1,435 bales to shippers. Of the sales 400 bales were to arrive. And for forward delivery, a brisk movement has been reported at a further rise of 3-16c.@¼c. ₱ lb. closing, however, tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,300 bales, (of which 4,500 bales were on last evening and 32,500 bales to-day,) with 10,200 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling with October options closing at 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c.; November, 13⅞c.@13 21-32c.; December, 13 9-16c.; January, 13¾c.@13 27-32c.; February, 13 27-32c.@13⅞c.; March, 14c.@14 7-32c.; April 14 5-16c.@14 13-16c.; May, 14¾c.@14 7-16c.; June, 14 9-16c.@14¾c.; July, 14¾c.@14 15-16c.; August, 14¾c.@14 15-16c. ₱ lb.

The receipts at the port since our last have been 9,094 bales. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 20,000 bales, as against 15,020 bales same day last week and thus far this week, 91,092 bales, against 56,463 bales last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 781,756 bales, against 331,673 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year. Consolidated (their own) exports to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 9,099 bales; to the Continent, 13,014 bales. Stock in New-York, 34,113 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 247,308 bales.

New-York Quotations for Cotton to-day, based on American Standards of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Strict Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
Good Ordinary	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Strict Good Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
Low Middling	13 9-16	13 11-16	14 1-16	14 1-16
Strict Low Middling	13⅞	14	14¼	14¼
Middling	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Good Middling	14¾	14¾	15	15
Strict Good Middling	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling Fair	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	15¾
Fair	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	16¼

Stained.

Good Ordinary	12	Low Middling	13 1-16
Strict Good Ordinary	12⅞	Middling	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, mainly in a jobbing way, at steady prices for desirable lots. The export movement has been less satisfactory. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,150 bbls of all grades, including very inferior to very choice No. 2 Flour at $3 75@$4 60; very poor to fancy superfine and Western at $4 90@$5 40, chiefly at $5 15@$5 35; inferior to very choice Extra Spring, $5 45@$6, mainly at $5 75@$6 50; very choice to fancy do., $6@$6 40; City Mills Extra, $5 60@$7 50, chiefly at $6 15@$6 45; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $5 40@$6 50, in the trade; Minnesota do. $5 40@$6 50 for small lots and round-hoop Ohio $5 40@$6 50 for small lots and lines; poor to very choice Minnesota Extra, pkls, $5 85@$7 75, and patent at $6 50@$9 50; and trade and family brands within the above low range. Included in the sales have been 7,600 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of our quotations, of which were 4,000 bbls City Mills.....Southern Flour unchanged; sales, 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour fairly active and about steady at $4 90@$5 50 bbl., chiefly superfine, within the range of $5 25@$5 60, the latter an extreme for small lots.....Cornmeal more sought after, and prices firm for the better qualities, but equal to $3 90@$4 bbl., including 650 bbls. Brandywine, at $4 20@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—A brisk business has been reported in Spring Wheat, almost wholly for export, and prices have been quoted stronger, toward the close in most instances 1@2 cts. ₱ bushel higher. The business was in good part to provide for freight contracts, already made at the modified figures last quoted. The dealings have been quite liberal in No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, at $1 04@$1 04½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 01@$1 01½ for No. 3 do., and $1 10@$1 10½ for ungraded Spring; mainly at $1 04 for new Chicago, afloat; $1 10@$1 25 for new Red Western; car lots; and within the previous range (nominally) for Amber White do. and (new) delivery; 25,000 bushels new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive from the Canal, sold at 1c. ₱ bushel.....Rye quiet and steady; 8,000 bushels No. 2 at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Barley.....Business in Corn has been quite active, mainly on export account, but at a reduction of fully 1c. ₱ bushel, under more urgent offerings. The dealings have been largely in prime sailing vessel new Mixed Western, afloat.....Prime sailing vessel new Mixed Western, afloat, has been reported of 227,000 bushels, at 77½c. for sailing vessel new Mixed Western, chiefly at 77½c. for prime, afloat, which was the closing quotation; 77½c. for prime in store; 77c.@77½c. for steamer No. 2; and (for the $79 gr. for new Yellow Western; 67½c.@70c. for damaged and warm new Mixed Western, afloat; 70c. for White Western, (4,000 bushels,) afloat.....Rye and Peas as last quoted.....Barley moderately active, strong, and prices for prime, equal to sample, firmer. Sales have been reported of equal to 38,000 bushels Canada West, part afloat, at $1 50@$1 52 for fair to prime; 8,000 bushels four-rowed State at $1 45, and 6,000 bushels do. at $1 50 afloat; 20 Barley Malt, 3,000 bushels Jefferson County (N. Y.) sold at $1 85, part cash.....The Oat market has been unusually dull to-day. The trade inquiry has been light, and the dealings have been almost wholly in lots. Prices have been depressed and quoted about 1c. ₱ bushel lower, though for prime Mixed Western, afloat, holders were asking yesterday's final rates. Sales have been reported of 35,000 bushels Mixed Western, afloat, at 42½@43c., including 20,000 bushels for about fair ordinary to very good new Mixed Western, (with 10c. asked for strictly prime Chicago, afloat, and 42c. reported as the best bid and this early in the day); 47c. @48c. for new White Western, afloat, and 47c. for very good, and 48c. @50c. for new White State, car lots, the latter rate for choice, mostly at 48c.@49c., (from track, 60c. for extra choice do. (Barley Oats,) car load. Feed in better demand, in a jobbing way, chiefly at $1 17@$1 18 for Rye; and $1 for 40 lb. Feed, car lots.....Hay and Straw as last quoted.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quoted firm and has been in active request within the range of $1 40@$2 for Strained to good Strained; $3 35@$3 45 for No. 2; $3 80@$3 75 for No. 1; $4 25@$5 for Pale; $6 50@$7 for Extra Pale and Window Glass; $10 for Low Pale; $10 50@$11 for Extra Pale. Spirits of Turpentine, part to arrive, at $2 70@$2 71, and 150 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $2 83½ ₱ gal.

TAR—Has been inactive at $2 12½@$2 37½ ₱ bbl.

CITY PITCH at $2 10, delivered.....Spirits Turpentine has been more sought after, and quoted, with unchangeable but prompter delivery quoted up to 41c. for Southern; sales, 150 bbls at 41c., and 50 bbls. New-York at 40c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, dull to-day, quoted at 6¾c. in bulk and 10c. in shipping order, for early delivery. Refined has been in limited request, quoted for early delivery at 14¾c.@14¾c. ₱ gallon.....Refined in cases, at 21c.@22c.....Naphtha at 11c. for City.....Benzine, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 13½c. At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 13¾c.@14c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in less demand on export and speculative account, with prices the lower. Sales reported of 2,000 bbls Western Mess at $23@$23 25; 200 bbls at $23 50, closing at $23. Prime Mess at $19 50@$20, and 25 bbls. Extra Prime at $16 ₱ bbl. And for forward delivery, 7,250 bbls prime Mess, January option (October, at $22 90@$23, closing at $22 90 and 500 bbls new remainder of the year, quoted at $20 ₱ bbl. Thin old and new, seller's option, at $22 50@$22 75, and 500 bbls new remainder of the year, quoted at $20 ₱ bbl.....Beef quiet and steady. Cut Meats have been in fair demand, with prices the lower. Sales reported of 600 pkls Pickled Hams at 9½c.@10c., and 100 tcs City Extra India Mess on private terms.....Beef Hams dull; new quoted at $21.....Tallow in fair demand, with Liverpool Fine at $1 03@$1 06 from stores, Turk's Island, in bulk, 9½c. Wool, St. Martin's, 26c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Very dull at 5½c.@6½c. gold. ₱ lb.

RICE—Steady, all however, a restricted business.

SOAP—Has been in fair demand in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9c.@9½c.; Colgate's Family, 6½c.; currency Bicycle, 7c.@7½c., and W. T. Taylor's Family, 7c.; for general distribution.

STEARINE—Has been moderately active, in a jobbing way, with Western Corn quoted at 4½c.@5c., Potash at 6c. ₱ lb.

SUGAR—Raw dull on the basis of 7¾c.@8c. for fair to good refining. Sales, 900 hhds. low grade Muscovado on private terms.....Refined in less request, with Crushed quoted at 11½c.....Powdered at 10½c.@10⅝c., and Granulated at 10¼c.@10⅜c.; others as before.

MOLASSES—Has been in demand, with Sicily at from 27½c.@28c. for inferior to very choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from 30c.@36c. ₱ gal.

TALLOW—Has been in more request at a steadier range; sales have been reported of 97,000 lb. at 7½c.@7¾c. for fair to prime; Western Steerine is in demand at 10c.@10½c. for prime to choice; sales, 140 bbls. at grease at 7½c.....Choice City quoted at 8c. ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in less demand on export and speculative account, with prices the lower. Sales reported of 2,000 bbls Western Mess at $23@$23 25; 200 bbls at $23, closing at $23. Prime Mess at $19 50@$20, and 25 bbls. Extra Prime at $16 ₱ bbl. And for forward delivery, 7,250 bbls prime Mess, January option (October, at $22 90@$23, closing at $22 90 and 500 bbls new remainder of the year, quoted at $20 ₱ bbl. Thin old and new, seller's option (October, at $22 50@$22 75, and 500 bbls new remainder of the year, quoted at $20 ₱ bbl.....Beef quiet and steady. Cut Meats have been in fair demand, with prices the lower. Sales reported of 600 pkls Pickled Hams at 9½c.@10c., and 100 tcs City Extra India Mess on private terms.....Beef Hams dull; new quoted at $21.....Tallow in fair demand, with Liverpool Fine at $1 03@$1 06 from stores, Turk's Island, in bulk, 9½c. Wool, St. Martin's, 26c.@30c.

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WHISKY—Has been in more request at a steadier range; sales have been reported of 340 bbls at 1c. for Ohio, and 2c. for Western, closing at 1c. for Ohio and 1½c. for Western.....Spirits Turpentine has been more sought after, and quoted, with unchangeable but prompter delivery quoted up to 41c. for Southern; sales, 150 bbls at 41c., and 50 bbls. New-York at 40c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, dull to-day, quoted at 6¾c. in bulk and 10c. in shipping order, for early delivery. Refined has been in limited request, quoted for early delivery at 14¾c.@14¾c. ₱ gallon.....Refined in cases, at 21c.@22c.....Naphtha at 11c. for City.....Benzine, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 13½c. At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 13¾c.@14c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in less demand on export and speculative account, with prices the lower. Sales reported of 2,000 bbls Western Mess at $23@$23 25; 200 bbls at $23, closing at $23. Prime Mess at $19 50@$20, and 25 bbls. Extra Prime at $16 ₱ bbl. And for forward delivery, 7,250 bbls prime Mess, January option (October, at $22 90@$23, closing at $22 90 and 500 bbls new remainder of the year, quoted at $20 ₱ bbl. Thin old and new, seller's option (October, at $22 50@$22 75, and 500 bbls new remainder of the year, quoted at $20 ₱ bbl.....Beef quiet and steady. Cut Meats have been in fair demand, with prices the lower. Sales reported of 600 pkls Pickled Hams at 9½c.@10c., and 100 tcs City Extra India Mess on private terms.....Beef Hams dull; new quoted at $21.....Tallow in fair demand, with Liverpool Fine at $1 03@$1 06 from stores, Turk's Island, in bulk, 9½c. Wool, St. Martin's, 26c.@30c.

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WHISKY—Has been in more request at a steadier range; sales have been reported of 340 bbls at 1c. for Ohio, and 2c. for Western, closing at 1c. for Ohio and 1½c. for Western.

Freights.—The engagements reported since our last have been moderate at late quotations. Vessels for Petroleum have been rather more sought after, and held with some show of confidence. Tonnage for Lumber and Coal in less request. Sometime rates on Coal tonnage quoted generally lower. In the Grain line unusually liberal shipments have been reported by steam for London at a very full rate.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been by sail: 82,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 8½d. ₱ bushel; 175 tons Oil-cake, in bags, (or recent shipment,) reported at 35s. ₱ ton; and by steam, 400 bales Cotton, part at 7-16d. ₱ lb.; 1,000 bales do., rumored, at the quoted rates, but rumors not confirmed; 2,700 tcs. Cheese at 40s.; 190 bxs. Bacon at 35s., and 800 bbls. Sugar, reported at 35s. ₱ ton, with room for Apples in some request and quoted at about 4s. ₱ bbl.; also, a British ship, 811 tons, placed on the berth, hence for general cargo: an American ship, 1,100 tons, placed on the berth at Philadelphia for do.; and two ships, 1,294 and 975 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, (as chartered there,) on private terms; quoted nominally at about 50s.....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl., and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 5d. ₱ 60 lb.; 400 tcs. beef at 8s. ₱ tierce; 1,200 bales Hops at 3d. ₱ lb.....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 24,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. @10d. ₱ bushel; 50 bxs. Home at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton.....For Bristol, by steam, 5,000 bushels Grain, (relet room,) reported at 10d. @10½d. ₱ bushel.....For the east coast of Ireland, direct, an Austrian bark, 719 tons, hence with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 6s. ₱ quarter.....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 408 tons, hence with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 6s. 3d., or with options of the east coast of Ireland, direct, at 6s.; an Italian bark, 823 tons, hence, with about 4,100 quarters do. at 6s.; a Norwegian bark, 416 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters do. at 6s 3d., or, if direct at 6s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, 589 tons, hence, with about 3,700 quarters do. reported at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter, and a British brig, 306 tons, (now at Boston,) with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, reported on private terms.....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 611 tons, now with about 4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 6d., with option of Bordeaux; a German bark, 491 tons, with about 2,400 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d., with option of Antwerp or Bremen.....For Bremen, a Norwegian bark, 531 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; also a bark, with Cedar from Guayquil, reported at 70s., with option of Hamburg.....For Hamburg, by steam, 400 bales Cotton at 1c. ₱ lb., 100 bxs. Bacon at 35s. ₱ ton, and 100 bbls. Lard, by steam, 65 bbls. Tobacco at 45s., and 3,850 bushels Grass-seeds, reported at 90s.....For Oporto, an American schooner, 325 tons, hence, with Grain, in bags, at 6s. ₱ quarter.....For Gibraltar, a Norwegian bark, 283 tons, at 8 about 9,000 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 30c., to the Mediterranean, (excluding Spanish ports,) 32½c. to Corfu or Patras, and 35c. to Alexandria.....For Rio Janeiro, a Norwegian bark, about 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 6s. ₱ bbl.....For Rio Grande do Sul, two American schooners, 237 and 202 tons, with Flour from Richmond, reported at at $1 37½@$1 40 ₱ bbl.....For Matanzas, an American schooner, with Railroad Ties, from Fernandina, reported at 42c.....For the Windward, an American brig, 355 tons, hence, with general cargo, at equal to about 46c. ₱ bbl.....For Barbadoes, an American brig, 298 tons, (ripping,) with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $11 50, gold.....For San Domingo, an American schooner, 198 tons, hence, with general cargo at about 90c. ₱ bbl., and back, with Logwood, at 25 ₱ ton, vessel finding.....For Cienfuegos, a Norwegian brig, about 2,000 bbls capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,300.....For Antigua, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $9 50.....For a round port, with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $8 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1875.

At Sixtieth Street Yards, on this forenoon, trade in Beeves was moderate; the herds on hand were sold off at 7½c. @8c. ₱ lb. Mrs. H. Martineau, a British bullock, of Hereford Cove trade was shown at 7¾c. @7¾c. ₱ lb., weights 4¾ to 7¼ cwt. From 55 to 65 lb. has been allowed to the cwt. net. Milch Cows show at $2@$70 ₱ head; lots low-priced. Veal Calves in fair demand at 8c.@10½c. ₱ lb.; coarse quality grass Calves slow at 5c. ₱ lb.; also at $8 50@$10 ₱ head. Sheep fair at 4c.@6c. ₱ lb. Lambs slow at 6c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs sold at 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; City-dressed moderate at 11c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 19 Texan Steers, direct from the Pinins, at 7½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 93 corn-fed Texan Steers at 7

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Overland Route—Mr. H. J. Montague, John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Our Boys.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Faust—(English Opera)—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Giroflé Girofla.—Mlle. Geoffroy, Mlle. Dupare, Mons. Duplan.

PARK THEATRE.—The Mighty Dollar—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Aimee—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ida Vernon, Mr. Frederic Robson.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—Grand Instrumental Concert.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment.

HOWES & CUSHING'S CIRCUS.—Variety Circus and Trained Lions.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Dramatic Readings by George Vandenhoff, "Henry V."

STEINWAY HALL.—Lecture by John B. Gough. Subject, "Blunders."

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

DARLING'S OPERA HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Exhibition of Works of Art, Mechanics, and Agriculture.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

It is said that Mr. TILDEN by no means approved of the arrogant proceedings recently taken by JOHN KELLY and Tammany. But what of that? Mr. TILDEN is not the leader of his party in this State. When the people are asked to elect the Democrats to power, they are really invited to place themselves under the feet of JOHN KELLY. And this man had the audacity to boast on Monday night that his "ticket" *must* be elected—the people could not help themselves. Perhaps they will make up their minds to show him about that early next month. We doubt whether the people of this great City are quite so demoralized just yet as to endure silently the insults and outrages of a low Tammany politician.

We hope the public will keep a careful eye on the progress which is being made by the "Democratic Reformers." We have no doubt that papers like the *Nation* will be in ecstasies over it, and discover in the new Boss's "vigorous measures" another proof of the sagacity and virtue of the great Democratic Party. Let us briefly review what has been attempted or is now projected for the furtherance of the public welfare: Recorder HACKETT and Surrogate HUTCHINGS have been tomahawked by KELLY because they declined to do his dirty work. The Fire Commissioners have been threatened with removal because they will not discharge all the firemen—men who are thoroughly trained for their duties—and put in JOHN KELLY'S nominees instead. The District Attorney is to be suspended, (if Gov. TILDEN has the pluck to do it,) so that "persons or papers" which are objectionable to KELLY and Tammany may be freely indicted. The Republican Police Commissioners are to be got rid of, so that the election inspectors may be picked out by KELLY to falsify the votes of the people. That is what has been done, or is to be done, in this City in behalf of "Reform." TILDEN is the stalking-horse of the great work. A respectable-looking gentleman is put up to talk to the crowd about Canal Reform, while the KELLY gang quietly rifle their pockets. When KELLY has securely "fixed" the Judiciary, and has got the District Attorney in his pocket, the public will know a little more about the man whom they are asked to make their ruler. We hope, however, that KELLY will not make good his threats, and suppress THE NEW-YORK TIMES altogether. Cannot he let us live yet a little longer?

What has become of Mr. BIGELOW in the Democratic State canvass? Does anybody ever hear anybody else mention his name? We all know that he is to be unmercifully scratched by the Democrats throughout the State, but it is rather hard for a candidate to be treated with utter contempt *before* the election. The other day, one of the Democratic papers did, indeed, make a deeply-impressive allusion to a statement that Mr. BIGELOW had been "editor of THE TIMES" for a few days. But a very short hint was sufficient to induce it to say no more on that subject. Mr. BIGELOW must have quaked in his boots when he found that episode in his varied life likely to be dragged up. He was made Minister to France by Mr. SEWARD the elder, and it was largely owing to Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD'S influence that he received the other appointment just referred to. It is to express his obligations for these acts of kindness that he is now seeking to defeat Mr. SEWARD. His entire conduct throughout this canvass proves him to be thoroughly destitute of principle—a discovery which might have been made by our Republican friends long ago if they had only taken the trouble to inquire in well-informed quarters.

It would be interesting to know the opinions of the indefatigable SAMUEL BOWLES, of Springfield—who, by the bye, has nominated more unsuccessful candidates than any other man alive—concerning "Independent journalism" as practiced by the New-York *Tribune*. The great Nominator will doubtless have noticed with his eagle eye that the *Tribune* is now merely a machine for registering the decrees of TILDEN and Boss KELLY. It was the *only* paper in the City of New-York which swallowed the whole of JOHN KELLY'S cut-and-dried judicial ticket. There is not a respectable citizen of New-York who does not look upon the attempted removal of Recorder HACKETT from the bench as an outrage. But the *Tribune* strongly approves of that also. The *World* has not shown anything like the same subserviency to Tammany. But then new converts are always overflowing with zeal. Now, what does the undaunted BOWLES, friend of mankind, think of it all? If it is so wicked to be the organ of a party, what is it, in his eyes, to be the abject and unresisting organ of JOHN KELLY and the Tammany rowdies? Let Mr. BOWLES desist for a day or two from nominating Mr. ADAMS—we are sure he will be very much obliged to him—and turn his colossal intellect to this subject.

Yesterday a piercing scream of anguish burst from the Tall Tower over the Democratic defeat in Ohio. Evidently it came from an unprotected female in distress. "Will these gentlemen stand back?" cried the voice. "Will they leave *me* to fight their battle for them, just as I did in 1872, when I carried them to victory on the shoulders of GREELEY and GRATZ BROWN?" Decidedly a leader who was so successful then deserves to be heard now. Was not every prediction made by the *Tribune* in 1872 verified to the letter? We cannot wonder that it goes into a fit because the Democrats will not take its advice now. "What will you do next?" it demanded yesterday. "Heal the breach or split?" At this point of the article, the woman who wrote it evidently became a little hysterical. Split what—the breach? We should say that there was no necessity for doing that. But, continued Mary Jane, in a paroxysm of tears, "You have killed some people who meant to be alive in 1876. You have laid low a multitude of aspiring persons who were sitting on the fence." Evidently the galled jade winces. Among the aspiring persons who have been "laid low" is the watery female who howls her melancholy wail from the Tall Tower. How proud her employers must be of her very able and successful services!

The Tammany candidates for Aldermen at Large, with the exception of Mr. GUNTZER, who has been dropped in favor of Mr. REILLY, are the same as last year. GUNTZER has evidently been guilty of the unpardonable offense of having opinions which did not precisely reflect those of JOHN KELLY. Messrs. LEWIS, COLE, GROSS, and REILLY are certainly not open to any such charge. The nomination for Coroner, Mr. GEORGE W. MORTON, of Know-nothing fame, is of a piece with the nomination of that distinguished Orangeman, Mr. FREDERICK SMYTHE, as Recorder. Both nominations are calculated to test pretty severely the fidelity of the class on whom Tammany Hall is accustomed to place its chief reliance.

In four of the ten Judicial Districts the Republicans nominated, last night, their candidates for Civil Justices. The selections made are excellent, and all the nominees have the advantage, not possessed by some of the present incumbents of those offices, of being members of the New-York Bar. It may be doubted whether it was wise to ignore the arguments in favor of an Independent Democratic candidate in the Fourth District, though Capt. LALOR'S popularity may offset the disadvantage of running a straight party candidate. Mr. PINCKNEY is a gentleman who would do honor to the position for which he has been nominated, and after the run he made in the Eighth Senatorial District contest, his election ought not to be doubtful. Mr. GEDNEY is a young lawyer of unblemished character, who has proved himself an indefatigable worker in the cause of Republicanism and reform. Mr. GOEBEL has a highly respectable standing in the legal profession, and as an Independent Democrat of German birth and American training, ought to poll the full anti-Tammany vote of his district.

The Canal Commission is to be used, as the Committee of Seventy was in its last days, as a stepping-stone to office and power. First, poor Mr. BIGELOW is to be picked out for place. Whose turn next? Of course, something must be done for all dear Mr. TILDEN'S friends. But what if the very first attempt to provide for one of them should break down?

Some unexceptionable nominations were made by the anti-Tammany County Convention last night, and some rather poor ones. The Republican nominations for District Attorney and Recorder were indorsed, and two or three judicial candidates were selected whose eminent fitness for the positions for which they have been named are beyond all dispute. The Republicans may find it necessary to make a slight reconstruction of the ticket presented last night, but in the main it will probably be satisfactory to them, as well as to the Independent German organizations not represented at the convention. Mr. IRA SHAFFER'S reply to KELLY'S attack on Recorder HACKETT is a very strong arraignment of the political character and official antecedents of the Tammany Boss. It may profitably be studied in connection with the facts presented in another column.

The correspondence about the opening of work on Riverside Park by the Park Department needs explanation. Acting on the suggestion thrown out by the Controller, the Mayor appears to have asked an explanation of the reasons which urged the department to begin operations which are at least five years ahead of any public necessity for them. Mr. STEBBINS, who had cast his vote as a member of the board against the prosecution of the work, gives, as President of the board, the views of his colleagues in regard to its defensibility. These amount simply to the statement that very little has been done; but as the public demand for a stoppage of premature up-town improvements ought to have restrained the department from doing anything at all toward the opening of work on Riverside Park, the defense does not amount to much. An expenditure of $15,000 may be a small affair, but when it is the entering-wedge of an expenditure of several millions of dollars, to be paid for by the issue of new bonds, it becomes a more serious matter. The Mayor exhibits his customary ignorance of Municipal affairs by suggesting that work had better be commenced on Riverside avenue instead of on the park. The one enterprise is quite as premature as the other, and belongs, moreover, to a totally different category of public work. The grading of the avenue must be paid for by assessments on adjoining property-owners which have never been authorized, while the park can only be laid out by an addition to the permanent debt of the City. Nothing could be more forcible and just than the Controller's presentation of the case, and outside of a little ring of speculators his arguments will meet with general approval.

THE RESULT IN OHIO.

The majority for the Republican ticket in Ohio is not so large as it appeared probable last night that it would be. It appears from the returns so far received that the majority will lie between five thousand and ten thousand, and, though these figures cannot be conclusively revised for some days, it is not likely that the limit indicated will be passed in either direction. Measured by the standard which would ordinarily be applied, there is no question that this is a solid Republican victory, and that the party has every reason for encouragement in the task which now lies before it. But it remains to be said—and no friend of the country will ignore or lightly regard the fact—that the work of the Republican Party is still arduous. It will still demand the utmost wisdom, devotion, and energy for its accomplishment. Ultimate success is as certain as anything in the political future can be, but it is only to be had by patient and persistent effort.

Had Ohio given to the Republican ticket a majority of forty thousand, or even of thirty thousand, the inflation issue would have been laid to rest. The leaders of the Democratic Party who have forced that issue upon the country would have been hopelessly discredited. The States which have followed the example set by the Ohio Democrats would have deserted the cause they have now adopted, and the "hard-money" Democrats, instead of being either timid or desperate, as they have hitherto been, would have become confident and powerful. They would probably have gained control of the Democratic National Convention, for they could have pointed to the result in Ohio to prove that an inflation policy would be fatal to the hopes of the party, by driving away from it more votes than it could possibly attract. In such an event the country would have been saved the humiliation and the danger—and they are both incalculable—of a Presidential canvass turning on the issue of national honesty or dishonesty.

This can no longer be relied upon. Could it have taken place, it would have been a source of profound satisfaction to every honorable citizen, for whatever may be the result of such a contest, no man who respects the good name of his country could wish to see its occurrence made inevitable. Whether he be Republican or Democrat, every man worthy of the privilege of American citizenship, must have rejoiced to see the pestilent delusion of the inflationists put an end to by an overwhelming victory for honesty in the election of Tuesday. But, as the facts now stand, this cannot be the case. The hard-money men in the Democratic Party are by no means enabled to crush their opponents by citing against them the result of their policy in Ohio.

Taking the ten elections in that State immediately succeeding the war, adding the temperance vote to that of the Republicans, and thus measuring with substantial accuracy the strength of the two parties when the inflation issue was not in question, and we find the following facts: The average total vote has been 481,095; the average Republican vote 252,568; the average Democratic vote 228,527; the average Republican majority 24,041. In the Presidential elections of 1868 and 1872, the vote went to about 520,000, and the Republicans had a majority in 1868 of 41,428, and in 1872 of 34,268, showing that though with a very heavy vote the Republicans have not gained in proportion, they have, nevertheless, commanded sweeping majorities. This year it is conceded on all sides that the vote has gone beyond all ordinary years, and has probably exceeded that of the Presidential years; yet the Republican majority is not only not up to the level of the Presidential years, but it is considerably below the average majority in the State. On this showing, the inflationists will be able to say to the hard-money Democrats that their party can be rallied to an inflation standard; that raising that standard in the most intelligent and prosperous State of the West has brought not losses but gains to the party over its ordinary strength, and that it has consolidated instead of disrupting the ranks.

The most important question involved in the Ohio election was, undoubtedly, its probable result in shaping the course of the Presidential canvass. Would it encourage or prevent the introduction of the inflation issue in that canvass? If it aided the introduction of the issue, what light would it throw on the probable decision of it? These were questions, as we pointed out yesterday, of infinitely greater importance than one of mere partisan success or failure. The obvious conclusion, as it seems to us, from the facts as they are now established, is, that if the Democrats force the inflation issue, they can be beaten, but that they are far from being rendered incapable of forcing it. These facts should have great weight in the elections now pending in other States. They should nerve the friends of national honesty in Pennsylvania especially to renewed exertions, by the conviction that such exertions are necessary to success, and by confidence that with proper exertions success is certain. One fact should be borne in mind as peculiarly significant. The farmers of Ohio have been true to the Republican Party. They have shown that common sense and common honesty are still the guides of their political action, and so long as this is the case the country, threatened as it may be by ignorance and greed in other portions of the community, is safe. It would be specially humiliating if the great State of Pennsylvania, in some regards the greatest in the Union, were to lag behind her sister State of Ohio, with which she is so closely connected, in fidelity to sound principles, and that, too, on the eve of the Centennial.

The result in Ohio shows that the honest sentiment of the Democratic Party is not to be trusted. It is not the dominant sentiment. The leaders who represent it cannot control their party. The great preponderance of strength is with those who rely on the ignorance, the superstition, the prejudices, the passions, the narrow and dangerous impulses of the masses. There is no safety for the country but in carefully watching and firmly resisting the tendencies of that party. On the other hand, the Democracy, at its worst and strongest, is not to be feared. It is not the majority of Ohio, and it is not the majority of the country. If the better part of the whole nation is true to itself, our best interests can be kept in perfect safety. But only vigilance and untiring exertion will accomplish that end.

OUR NEW MORAL CENSOR.

Speaking at the Tammany County Convention the other night, JOHN KELLY made this instructive remark: "There was no law which prevented Mr. HACKETT receiving that amount of money. But there is a moral law connected with these things that should govern men's actions, and I shall let the members of this convention judge whether he was influenced by that moral law." While JOHN KELLY was Sheriff of New-York County, he contrived to extract certain large sums from the public Treasury, which were paid in defiance of the law of the statute book, as well as of the moral law for which the "Boss" of Tammany Hall professes so much respect. Mr. KELLY'S claim to the title of honest was pretty successfully demolished by the late Mayor HAVEMEYER about a year ago. It argues a wonderful amount of confidence in the shortness of public memory for a man resting under accusations of deliberate fraud to talk about the "moral law connected with these things." However easy it may be for Mr. KELLY to have himself acknowledged as a species of political Pope in Tammany Hall, he will find it a good deal more difficult to have his moral perfection conceded by a public who have sundry good grounds for believing that he was instrumental in swindling them.

Among these grounds are the following: It is part of the duty of the Sheriff to report to the Secretary of State full details of the persons convicted at the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General and Special Sessions. For this service he is paid fifty cents for each convict. KELLY failed to communicate the details required by law, but did not fail to charge his fifty cents a head. The charge amounted to quite a respectable sum, since this model Sheriff insisted on including convictions obtained in the Police Courts as well as in the courts specified by statute. The court records are said to show, during KELLY'S two terms as Sheriff, a total of 20,886 convictions, while his returns to the Secretary of State disclose a total of 113,090 convictions. This liberal construction of the law made a difference of $34,259 to JOHN KELLY, and it is unnecessary to add that no moral scruples prevented him from pocketing the money.

Another mode of cheating the public, which appears to have originated with JOHN KELLY during his second term as Sheriff, was the charge of $1 50 for conveying each prisoner committed to Blackwell's Island. The statute and the supplementary ordinance of the Board of Supervisors allow but seventy-five cents for this service. As the difference was worth $10,000 to KELLY, the "moral law affecting these things" had as little influence on his official accounts as the plain letter of the statute. This piece of imposition might have been checked had the then County Auditor been an honest man. But as WATSON of infamous memory held that position during KELLY'S second term, and as he owed his political advancement to the Sheriff, whose illegal bills he was required to examine, the interests of KELLY were not likely to suffer at his hands. Encouraged by his success in extracting double the legal charge for the conveyance of prisoners, KELLY raised his tariff still higher, and claimed $1 75 for a service legally rated at seventy-five cents. That was also paid by the consent of his friends WATSON and CONNOLLY. In addition to this, our new moral censor contrived in his unregenerate days to get payment for the conveyance to the island of nine or ten thousand persons who were not, properly speaking, prisoners at all. It is not material whether he performed this service. It is tolerably certain that he had neither a moral nor legal right to the $15,000 obtained under that head.

During KELLY'S two terms as Sheriff, the number of juries legally required to be summoned for the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Special Sessions amounted to 30,697. The number actually summoned and charged for at thirty cents a head by KELLY seems to have been nearly 96,000. On this transaction his fraudulent gains are set down at $19,665. Adding a number of summonses charged at the illegal fee of thirty-five cents each, and a number of petty swindles on summoning Constables, on hangman's fees, &c., the fraudulent gains of Sheriff KELLY were reckoned up by Mr. HAVEMEYER as amounting to nearly eighty-eight thousand dollars. Various illegal charges were enumerated, amounting to eleven thousand more, making the sum wrongfully obtained from the public Treasury by the latest exponent of "moral law" to be some ninety-nine thousand dollars. And yet this man invites the people of New-York to accept his nominees for Judges and to listen to him as an authority on the subject of judicial purity!

THE MANAGERS' ROAD TO RUIN.

The other day Mr. STRAKOSCH wrote a letter to the *Herald*, in which he very properly suggested that it was just possible that he knew his own business better than his critics did, and was entitled to conduct it in the way which he thought best. Were Mr. STRAKOSCH to pay frequent visits to the *Herald* office, in order to dictate to its chief the policy which the paper ought to pursue, and to revise and alter the style of its leaders, he would very soon be made to understand that he was an impertinent meddler. But that journal has not the slightest hesitation in daily informing Mr. STRAKOSCH and other managers how, in its opinion, they should conduct their business. When Mr. STRAKOSCH undertakes to give a series of concerts, he is immediately informed that he is making a great mistake; that the public does not want concerts, but is filled with an intense yearning for opera; and that if he persists in giving concerts he must expect that his obstinate depravity will provoke the stern displeasure which it deserves. And yet experience has shown that when a manager is rash enough to undertake a season of opera, the *Herald*, and to a less extent, certain other newspapers, are always ready to throw cold water on the enterprise. He is told that his prima donna's voice shows that it is not as fresh as it was when she first began to sing; that his tenor cannot act; that his chorus and scenery are alike old and ugly; that there is too much brass in his orchestra; that his prices of admission are too high; that there is reason to believe that his prompter wears paper collars; and that his call-boy has a button missing from the front of his jacket. He is solemnly warned that this sort of thing really will not do, and that he must manage his business very differently before he can hope to deserve the support of the public and the press.

Now, Mr. STRAKOSCH has had ample experience as an operatic manager in this City, is apparently quite contented with the losses and the abuse which he has gained in that line of business, and does not think it worth while to add to them. The theory that New-York wants grand opera he has tested and found to be untrue. It is plain enough to every unprejudiced person that while singers demand exorbitant prices, and the cost of an operatic season is thus made enormously dear, there are not enough lovers of opera in this City who can afford to support it. If a manager spends all his money in furnishing a costly entertainment, to which people will not go in sufficient numbers to save him from bankruptcy, it is difficult to understand why he or anyone else should be expected to repeat the experiment. Mr. Willett, of the Maypole Inn, was accustomed to remark that when Glory should come to his house, call for drink, and offer a sovereign in payment, he would be ready to believe that Glory was something better than a delusion. When New-York shows a willingness to go to the Academy of Music every night during the season, and to pay such prices as will enable a manager to employ *prime donne* at a thousand or two thousand dollars a night, Mr. STRAKOSCH will probably be willing to bring out TITIENS or PATTI or NILSSON in grand opera. Until then he will prefer, like a sensible man, to make money by concerts, and to carefully refrain from subsequently throwing it away on operatic experiments. Meanwhile, the *Herald* will doubtless continue to tell him that unless he gives opera he cannot hope to be saved, reserving, of course, for itself the right to find fault with his operatic management should he be bullied into such a thankless undertaking.

It is certainly time that those who provide us with amusements should be treated as though they had some little intelligence and willingness to please. The theory that they know nothing about their business, and are even more obstinate than they are ignorant, is not altogether true. Mr. STRAKOSCH'S very sensible letter shows that he, at all events, knows his business well enough not to repeat the disastrous mistake of managing it in accordance with the dictation of the all-knowing members of the press.

THE DUTCH IN VENEZUELA.

It is very odd that one of the conquests of the Dutch in the sixteenth century should, at this late day, be the cause of a rupture of friendly relations between Holland and a South American republic. The world has long since ceased to regard the Dutch as a maritime power; but only a few centuries ago the Dutch flag was supreme in the East Indies, in many ports of this continent, on the African coast, and, so far as any foreign influence went, in China and Japan. Once in a while we have a sharp reminder of the old-time supremacy of Dutch rule. Before PERRY'S time, for example, the Hollanders who consented to abase themselves in Japan were shut up in Decima, and by dint of servility and self-sacrifice, succeeded in controlling the trade of that country. It was Dutch rule, as much as Asiatic exclusiveness, which the other nations of the world encountered in Japan. Before that time, Dutch rule in Surinam, the East Indies, and on the coast of Africa had worried the Christian nations who had made their advances into barbaric realms, regardless of the achievements of the VAN TROMPS or VAN DER WELDES of earlier times.

It was in the sixteenth century that the Dutchmen conquered and took possession of Curaçoa, off the coast of Venezuela. The island was successively held by Hollanders and British until 1814, when it was finally restored to its original Dutch ownership. Two or three years ago, a revolution broke out in the State of Venezuela, the "Little Venice" of AMERICUS VESPUCCI. The President of the Republic was one BLANCO, and against him was arrayed a great variety of elements, one of which it was claimed at the time was the Dutch influence from Curaçoa. If the revolt had prospered, we should never have heard of the Dutch complicity in the so-called revolt, because when "treason" prospers none dare call it "treason." The rebellion was finally overcome, and the Government of Venezuela straightway made reprisals upon Holland for the complicity of its colonists in the "late unpleasantness." Ill-feeling was begotten, and a Dutch ship, the *Midas*, was seized for alleged nonfulfillment of commercial treaty obligations, while this dispute was pending. Diplomacy on both sides was reluctant, uncertain, and slow. The phlegmatic Dutchmen, for once, met their masters in the easy-going and dilatory Spanish-Americans. Finally, the ports of Venezuela were closed to Dutch vessels, and a very profitable trade in coffee and dye-stuffs came to an end. Venezuela pressed a claim against Holland which grew out of the rebellion. She held that the Hollanders were morally responsible for about one-third the damage done by the insurrection. Holland refused, and still refuses, to enter into any negotiations concerning this or any other matter so long as the decree closing Venezuelan ports to Dutch commerce remains in full force and effect. Moreover, the seizure of the *Midas* remains still unexplained and without apology. Venezuela, on her part, agrees to restore the seized ship, but utterly declines to consider any modification of the decree closing her ports to Dutch commerce. If we were to say that sundry foreigners who have claimed a share in the administration of affairs in the Republic had a hand in this last diplomatic move, we should not be far wrong. As the case stands, therefore, Holland refuses to examine the claims of Venezuela growing out of the alleged interference of the Dutch colonists of Curaçoa in Venezuelan affairs until the South American Republic gives up the *Midas* and opens her ports to Dutch trade.

This may not be a diplomatic dispute of sufficient magnitude to convulse the relations of other nations. It is not likely to make itself felt in Wall street as sensibly as the Ohio election, or the flow of specie from the Bank of England. Nevertheless, it is a sample dispute. It very clearly illustrates the diplomatic usage of the present time. Moreover, as we have said, it is a curious souvenir of an old time, those days when the power of the Netherlands was so far superior to any on this continent that it would have been thought presumptuous to intimate that it would ever be possible that any American power might question the wisdom, power, and justice of a maritime nation of Europe. Things have come to such a pass that we can imagine the United States and the leading powers of Europe, for example, looking on the present dispute between Venezuela and Holland with a feeling very much akin to one of amusement. It is not possible that any complications, however warlike, can seriously affect other peoples. It is a striking comment on the changes which time has made, that there should be so much indifference, not to say ridicule, involved in the dispute between these two powers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

"The Bohemian Girl" was last evening represented at Booth's Theatre, Miss Kellogg personating *Arline*, Mr. Maas *Thaddeus*, Mr. Hamilton *The Count*, and Mrs. Seguin *The Gypsy Queen*. Balfe's work is not only popular as a genuine specimen of English opera, but also on account of its tunefulness, and the audience gathered to enjoy its rehearsal yesterday filled the house to repletion. Miss Kellogg, it is needless to say, was fully equal to her task, and the ballad music which makes up the score of "The Bohemian Girl" sounded as sweet and true as Balfe's heartiest admirer could desire. Mr. Maas interpreted his numbers carefully, but with a little too much reserve; Mr. Hamilton had to repeat "The Heart Bowed Down," and Mrs. Seguin to sing over the aria allotted to the love-lorn sovereign of the dusky tribe. All Miss Kellogg's solos were redemanded, as usual, and the entertainment passed off to general satisfaction. We may suggest that Miss Kellogg would do well to replace the stupid dialogue of "The Bohemian Girl" by brief recitatives; we would also advise her to secure for the future a better *Florestan* than Mr. Morgan. Perhaps, however, we ought to be grateful for a good performance of opera without being too exacting as to details, bearing in mind the necessarily sporadic character of lyric representations in this City. To-night "Faust," with Miss Kellogg, will be given.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Edwin Booth, having completely recovered from his recent accident, will appear at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, on Monday, Oct. 25, in "Hamlet." The box-sheet will be opened on the 20th. Mr. Daly is, therefore, compelled to announce the last eight nights of "Our Boys," in spite of the continued success of that excellent comedy.

OBITUARY.

JEAN BAPTISTE CARPEAUX.

The death of this French sculptor is announced in a cable dispatch from Paris. He was born in Valenciennes, Department of the North, in 1827, and went to Paris to study sculpture, entering the School of Fine Arts. He was a pupil of Rude, of Duret, and of Abel de Pujol. He received fourteen medals, and was the winner of the Roman Prize of 1854. In 1859 he exhibited a bronze statue, "A Young Fisherman," in which the peculiar talent of the artist and his determination to depart from the conventionalism of the classic school were apparent. This disposition was more marked in a subsequent group, which was purchased by the Government, and a copy of which in bronze was placed in the Garden of the Tuileries. Among his other works are "The Neapolitan Fisherman," "The Young Girl and the Shell," the originals of which were in the collection of Baron Rothschild and the Duke de Mouchy; "A Negress," a bust; "Laughing Neapolitan Man and Woman," "The Prince Imperial and His Dog Nero," two other statues of the Prince; fancy figures called "Hope," "Candor," "Spring," "The Spy," "La Paiombella," and a "Mater Dolorosa," and many busts. In 1865 M. Carpeaux was charged with the duty of decorating the Pavilion of Flora, in the Louvre, and executed the group representing "Imperial France diffusing light in the world and protecting Agriculture and Science." In 1869 a group representing "The Dance" was executed by him for the façade of the new Opera-house in Paris, which gave rise to the warmest discussions among critics and among the people, and was the subject of praise or condemnation equally heated. Departing from the traditions of his art and the laws of architecture, the artist sought to produce picturesque effect at the expense of the general harmony of the edifice. Malevolence, jealousy, or fanaticism incited an act of vandalism against this work of art which created a profound sensation in Paris. On the night of Aug. 27 it was discovered to have been saturated with a corrosive ink, of which, however, it was found possible to remove all trace. M. Carpeaux, who had already taken one of the first places in sculpture by his characteristics, and even by the excessive display of them, obtained a medal of the second class in 1859, and one of the first class in 1863, and was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1866. An honorary medal was awarded to him at the Exposition of Brussels.

A WORTHY CHARITY.

The anniversary meeting of St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, on the corner of Eighty-ninth street and Madison avenue, will take place on Monday, the 18th inst. The Home will be open to visitors from the hour of 11 A. M., and after the anniversary exercises, which will be held in the Church of the Beloved Disciple, adjoining the Home, refreshments, fancy articles, and flowers will be offered for sale at the institution. All those who may be interested in the charitable cause of the aged and infirm are earnestly invited to come to the Home on Monday, where they will find much to excite their sympathies and, it is hoped, to enlist their aid.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Albany County Republican Convention will reconvene to-day to nominate a candidate for Senator in place of Hon. Henry R. Pierson, declined.

The Rochester *Union* (Democratic) makes the surprising declaration that the question of prohibition promises to be the chief issue in the election of 1876.

In view of the results of Tuesday's elections and their probable influence in Pennsylvania, the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* congratulates Judge Pershing more sincerely than before on his foresight in retaining his seat on the bench.

The Boston *Traveller* printed on Tuesday what it called "a special despatch," saying that the election in West Virginia "began to-day very quietly." We should say so. That election was so quiet that none of the West Virginians heard of it.

A correspondent of the Albany *Argus* commends a candidate as being "one of the old school Democrats—true, honest, and just." The appreciative correspondent evidently sees wherein the old school differs from the new. Unfortunately, the old school is not numerically large.

It is reported in Chicago that Mr. Wilbur F. Storey, of the *Times*, is about to take a European trip, leaving his paper in the hands of Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska. Mr. Morton is a strict Democrat, and it is anticipated that he will seek to bring the paper back to its old party relations.

Hon. George F. Danforth has, after careful deliberation, given an opinion, and it is indorsed by Hon. Henry R. Selden, that a Commissioner of Deeds is not "an officer under a city Government," and is consequently eligible to membership in the Legislature. The question was raised by the nomination of William N. Emerson, of Rochester, for Senator.

Rev. Azariah Eldridge has announced himself as an independent candidate for Congress in the First District of Massachusetts. He says that he is not much inclined, by blood or habit, to rest easy under abuse and injustice, and is urged to this course by many Republicans from different parts of the Cape, who feel indignant at the manner in which their interests and wishes were treated at the convention in New-Bedford.

Referring to the nomination of Hon. John Cadman, of Hudson, by the Republican Judicial Convention, the Hudson *Star* says: "Possessed of a sound judicial mind, high legal attainments, honest, fearless and incorruptible, Judge Cadman's elevation to the Supreme Court would be eminently fit and proper, and would secure to the public in a wider field of action the services of one who has proved himself to be a faithful and uncompromising administrator of the law."

YACHTING.

A CHALLENGE FROM MR. C. A. MINTON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The match between the yachts Mohawk and Dauntless is fixed for the 26th of October. I desire to state that the sloop yacht Eugénie, of the New-York Yacht Club, will be at the light-ship on above date, and will sail any sloop centre-board yacht belonging to the New-York Yacht Club, (with time allowance,) at same time and over same course, and under same terms and conditions as govern the Mohawk and Dauntless match. Loser to pay $150 for distribution among winning crew.

C. A. MINTON.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1875.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRACY.

THE PARTY LEADERS TRY TO CONCEAL THEIR ANNOYANCE AT GEN. BARTLETT'S DECLINATION, AND SUBSTITUTE JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—The refusal of Gen. Bartlett to run on the Democratic ticket as candidate for Lieutenant Governor has upset the calculations of the Democratic managers, and so weakened their ticket that the general remark to-day has been that a Republican victory in November will be exceptionally easy. A conference of members of the State Central Committee was held this afternoon, and after discussing the various suggestions—one being that Bartlett be kept on the ticket in spite of his declination, another that Knight, the present Lieutenant Governor and candidate on the Republican ticket be taken, and another that Charles Francis Adams be taken—it was finally decided to substitute for Bartlett John Quincy Adams, who has been two or three years a Democratic candidate for Governor, and who has enjoyed the honor of being one of the most thoroughly beaten of candidates.

It was intended to withhold the publication of Gen. Bartlett's letter as long as it was possible, and there was great surprise at its appearance this morning. The Democratic leaders profess to be not in the least annoyed by the sudden turn in their affairs, and will begin their active public work—the holding of rallies—at once, the first meeting being in Faneuil Hall to-morrow night, when "Sunset" Cox will be one of the principal speakers.

GEN. BARTLETT'S LETTER DECLINING THE NOMINATION.

The letter of Gen. William F. Bartlett, declining the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, reads thus:

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 8, 1875.

To Edward Avery, Esq., President Democratic and Liberal Republican Convention:

DEAR SIR: I am this moment in receipt of yours of the 4th inst., post-marked 6th, informing me of the action of your convention of Sept. 22 in nominating me for the office of Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, and inclosing a copy of the resolutions adopted. As I wrote your committee, Sept 18, declining the proposed nomination, I was surprised at seeing my name on the ticket, and have awaited your official notification before repeating the decision which, after due consideration, I then arrived at. I am aware that my refusal to accept a nomination proposed with such cordial expressions of approval, and carried with such flattering enthusiasm, will seem to your convention an ungracious act on my part. But having declined in advance the use of my name, I cannot blame myself that I am now placed in the unpleasant position of again refusing an honor so well intended and so gracefully bestowed. I find no resolution in your platform that I cannot subscribe to except the eleventh, which is personal to myself. I do not see how you could well do otherwise than renominate for the head of your ticket the man who has for the past year modestly served the State with clean hands and honest purpose, not in the interest of any clique or party, but for the honor and good of the whole Commonwealth. I appreciate and applaud the spirit evinced by your convention in its willingness to subordinate party names to the public good; but having no desire for political office I cannot pursuade myself that any public interest

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

THE STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

For Controller,
FRANCIS E. SPINNER.

For Treasurer,
EDWIN A. MERRITT.

For Attorney General,
GEORGE F. DANFORTH.

For State Engineer and Surveyor,
OLIVER H. P. CORNELL.

For Canal Commissioner,
WILLIAM T. TINSLEY.

For Inspector of State Prisons,
BENONI I. IVES.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE—FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
HENRY A. GLIDDEN, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 14.

Potsdam.....Ex-Gov. Sidney Perham.
Cortlandville.....Rev. B. I. Ives.
Moravia.....Col. Albert D. Shaw. / Hon. T. M. Pomeroy.
Kirkwood.....Hon. C. D. Murray.

FRIDAY, OCT. 15

Antwerp.....Ex-Gov. Sidney Perham.
Mexico.....Rev. B. I. Ives.
Union Springs.....Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Castle Creek.....Hon. C. D. Murray.
Brevoort Hall, East Fifty-fourth street.....Col. T. B. Thorpe. / Col. J. T. Lambert.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16

Homer.....Ex-Gov. Sidney Perham.
Carthage.....Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Meridian.....Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Hawleytown.....Hon. C. D. Murray.
Dryden.....Hon. J. W. Dwight, / Hon. J. H. Selkreg.

MONDAY, OCT. 18.

Albany.....Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Newark Valley.....Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Union.....Rev. B. I. Ives.
Geneva.....Col. Albert D. Shaw. / Hon. W. B. Woodin.
Chenango Forks.....Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Stafford.....Col. A. E. Baxter.
Northport.....Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Babylon.....Hon. W. P. Fiero.

TUESDAY, OCT. 19.

Ithaca.....Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Huntington.....Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Aurora.....Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Oakfield.....Col. A. E. Baxter.
Patchogue.....Hon. W. P. Fiero.
Whitney's Point.....Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Keeseville.....Hon. William Herring.
Clyde.....Hon. C. D. Murray.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20.

Marathon.....Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Smithtown Branch.....Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Alabama.....Col. A. E. Baxter.
Riverhead.....Hon. W. P. Fiero.
Centre Lisle.....Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Elizabethtown.....Hon. William Herring.
Newark.....Hon. C. D. Murray.
Owego.....Gen. Joshua T. Owen.
Dresden.....Gen. J. H. Warwick.

THURSDAY OCT. 21.

Greenport.....Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Darien.....Col. A. E. Baxter.
Sag Harbor.....Hon. W. P. Fiero.
Maine.....Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Crown Point.....Hon. William Herring.
Palmyra.....Hon. C. D. Murray.
Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth street.....Col. F. S. Lambert.
Dundee.....Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Attica.....Gen. Thomas W. Conway.

FRIDAY, OCT. 22

Bridgehampton.....Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Byron.....Col. A. E. Baxter.
Union.....Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Ticonderoga.....Hon. William Herring.
Wolcott.....Hon. C. D. Murray.
Branchport.....Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Perry Village.....Gen. Thomas W. Conway.

SATURDAY, OCT. 23.

Schenectady.....Rev. B. I. Ives.
Elba.....Col. A. E. Baxter.
Conklin.....Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Rushville.....Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Trumansburg.....Hon. C. D. Murray.
Warsaw.....Gen. Thomas W. Conway.

GEN. HUSTED RENOMINATED.

THE BALD EAGLE OF WESTCHESTER IN THE FIELD FOR THE EIGHTH TIME—HIGH PRAISE FROM HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County held their Assembly Convention at Croton Dam yesterday and renominated Hon. James W. Husted. This is the eighth time Gen. Husted has been placed in nomination by his fellow-citizens of the Third District. Following are the resolutions adopted:

Whereas, The Republican Party sprang into existence protesting against corruption, oppression, and wrong; and

Whereas, The grand results of its past are the surest guarantee of its future, inasmuch as on every occasion that the opportunity has presented itself it has sustained every movement that has been inaugurated in the interest of the nation and the State, wherefore

Resolved, That the welfare of the people will be best promoted by the success of the Republican ticket in the ensuing election.

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Westchester, do hereby pledge ourselves to sustain and aid the national and State administrations in all honest efforts to secure administrative reform.

Resolved, That Hon. James W. Husted has by the faithful discharge of his legislative duties, and especially by his course during the last session of the Legislature in advocating and pressing to a successful conclusion the reform measures of Gov. Tilden, after the leaders of his own party had deserted him, won the confidence and respect of the electors of this District without regard to party affiliations, and we therefore, with confidence and pride, again commend him to the suffrages of the people.

THE FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

ENTHUSIASTIC NOMINATION BY THE REPUBLICANS OF HON. L. BRADFORD PRINCE FOR THE SENATE.

The Republican Senatorial Convention for the First District, comprising Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond Counties, assembled at the Town Hall in Jamaica shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday. Morgan Morgans, of Suffolk County, was selected for Chairman, and James Davis, of Richmond, and Isaac H. Cocks, of Queens, were chosen Secretaries. The credentials having been found correct, a delegate from Richmond named Hon. L. Bradford Prince for nomination for the Senatorship. A delegate from Richmond County moved that the nomination be made by acclamation, and the motion was carried without a dissenting voice amid considerable enthusiasm. Mr. Prince was informed of his nomination, and addressed the convention in a speech of about half an hour's duration. He sketched the legislative work accomplished by him during the four years of his service in the Assembly, announced that his plan of action in the past would be his platform in the future should he be elected to the Senate, and declared himself in favor of reform, in whatever shape or from whatever source it might come. The speech was loudly applauded throughout, and the convention adjourned with three hearty cheers and a tiger for the nominee.

THE CIVIL JUSTICES.

THE REPUBLICAN DISTRICT CONVENTIONS FOR THE NOMINATION OF CIVIL JUSTICES.

The Republican conventions for the nomination of Civil Justices met last evening in each of the nine districts into which the City is divided. In the First, Second, Third, Sixth, and Ninth Districts there were no nominations, the conventions in each case adjourning over for a few days. In the other District Conventions the following nominations were made:

Fourth District—Meeting at the Concordia Assembly Rooms, Avenue A—Capt. John Lawlor.

Fifth District—Meeting at No. 733 Fifth street—Mr. Louis S. Gobel.

Seventh District—Meeting at Brevoort Hall, East Fifty-second street—Mr. Walter S. Pinckney.

Eighth District—Meeting at No. 352 West Thirty-fifth street—Frederick G. Gedney.

The above are excellent nominations, and will bring strength to the ticket in their respective districts. Capt. Lawlor, the nominee in the Fourth, is a native of this City, and a lawyer by profession. He served with distinction in the Union Army during the rebellion, and rendered valuable services while commanding a company at the battles of Gettysburg and Antietam. In the district in which he resides he is well known as a gentleman of strict integrity and an ardent supporter of Republican measures and principles.

Louis S. Gobel, the nominee in the Fifth District, is a gentleman very well known in the Eleventh Ward and among the legal profession. He was born in this City in 1839, and is of German parentage. He finished his education at the Free Academy, and graduated from the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the New-York Bar in 1866, and has since that time built up a very extensive practice. He is very popular among the Germans of his Assembly District, and was the candidate in 1874 for Assemblyman of the Independent German Democratic Association.

Mr. Walter S. Pinckney, of the Seventh District, is a native New-Yorker, has always resided in this City, and has been quite successful as a practitioner of law. He has been actively interested in politics for a great many years, and has been one of the recognized leaders of the Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association, of which he is now the President. He has held no political office. His nearest approach to official honors and emoluments was in 1873, when he was the Republican candidate for State Senator against Hon. Hugh H. Moore. Mr. Moore was declared elected, but Mr. Pinckney contested his seat. The committee to which the case was referred never reported, and Mr. Pinckney was obliged to abandon the contest. The nominating convention was altogether harmonious, and the opinion prevails that a stronger nomination could not be made.

Mr. Frederick G. Gedney, nominee in the Eighth District, is a native New-Yorker. He received his education in Ward School No. 44, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. After practicing a short time he entered the Army, and on his return to New-York was for some time engaged in writing for the press of this City. He was afterward United States Weigher, under Collector Grinnell, and resigned this position to take that of Attorney to the Department of Buildings, a position which he resigned yesterday.

TAMMANY COUNTY CONVENTION.

NOMINATIONS FOR CORONER AND ALDERMEN AT LARGE—THE SAME FAMILIAR NAMES AGAIN—A LIST OF PROFESSIONAL OFFICE-HOLDERS.

The Tammany County Convention to select candidates for Coroner and for four Aldermen at large assembled yesterday in the large hall of the Wigwam on Fourteenth street, at 3 P. M. There was a full attendance of the magnates of the organization, either as delegates or spectators.

The convention was called to order by Mr. Menzo Diefendorff, instead of John Kelly, as was anticipated would be the case. The latter individual contented himself with a seat in the middle aisle, near the platform. Mr. Diefendorff nominated Daniel F. Tiemann, which was carried. Henry H. Porter and Henry D. Purroy were elected temporary Secretaries.

The district delegations then, on motion of "Col." Mooney, presented their credentials, and from these the roll was called.

Senator Moore, of the Twenty-first District, moved that a majority of each district delegation appoint a committee of two from their respective delegations to select permanent officers of the convention. Carried, and the committee so appointed retired, while the convention took a recess of fifteen minutes, to allow the committee to make its selection.

On the reassembling of the convention, the committee reported for Chairman, Daniel F. Tiemann, and a list of Vice Presidents, one from each Assembly District and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. For Recording Secretaries, Henry H. Porter and Henry D. Purroy, with a full list of Honorary Secretaries. The report was adopted.

The Chairman said he was obliged for the honor shown him. This convention had now an important duty—that of nominating candidates for County offices—and he earnestly hoped they would select men with clean hands, clear heads, and pure hearts. They must be able to say to the Democrats of the world and the citizens of New-York that their candidates were good men. If there was any "ring" around them they must be dropped, so that the people would be able to see that the organization and the party was free of "rings."

Alderman Gilon then moved a series of resolutions similar in tenor and purport to those offered at the Judiciary Convention, providing for a Committee of Conference, to whom should be referred all the nominations to be made by each district delegation for a Coroner and four Aldermen at large; this committee to report from these nominations a list of candidates to be approved or rejected by the convention. The committee, consisting of two delegates from each district, was then appointed by the districts.

Alderman Gilon then rose and said he understood that there had been some intention on the part of his friends to put him in nomination for the office of Coroner. He desired now to say that he thought he could best serve the people in some other capacity than that of Coroner. Moreover, he desired to be permitted to put in nomination the name of a gentleman coming from his district, who is honest, capable, and a well-known Democrat, who had served the people faithfully in every position to which he had been called. He submitted the name of George W. Morton. [Applause.]

The convention by districts was then called and named their choice. All the districts except the Eighth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth, and the Twenty-third Ward named as their choice George W. Morton. The Eighth, Thirteenth, and Sixteenth named Dr. Augustus Frech, the Fifteenth named Messrs. Morton and Frech, and the Twenty-third Ward, Dr. George W. Zoeltner. The nominations for Aldermen at Large were next called, and nearly all the districts presented the name of the "Boss" "big four." Messrs. John Reilly, Magnus Gross, William L. Cole, and Samuel A. Lewis. Several scattering districts put forward the names of Edward Gilon, John W. Guntzer, Edwin M. Plumb, B. M. Van Voorhis, D. L. Baker, and John J. Macklin among the "regular" four. The Committee on Conference then retired, and, on motion, Col. A. H. H. Dawson, of Kentucky, Daniel R. Lyddy, Hugh L. Cole, and Major William H. Quincy were invited to address the convention during their absence.

Col. Dawson objected to speaking on account of the miserable acoustics of the hall, and contented himself with recommending the organization to keep before it the motto of his native State—"United we stand; divided we fall."

D. R. Lyddy next addressed the convention, and, after eulogizing the Democratic ticket as far as nominated, he predicted a majority of 30,000 for the party, and proceeded to speak of the candidates, beginning with Peter B. Olney, who, as a candidate for District Attorney, would be triumphantly elected over Mr. Phelps, the present incumbent, who has been renominated by the Republicans. A few newspapers, representing perhaps the views of six editors, had seen fit to assail Tammany Hall because Recorder Hackett had not been renominated. The 75,000 voters of New-York City represented by Tammany Hall had seen fit to throw him overboard, and believed that they were as fit judges of Recorder Hackett's capacity and integrity as were these half-dozen editors, most of whom were the personal friends of Mr. Hackett. The verdict of the people as pronounced in November would prove what the public opinion as to his merits and worth entitled him to. After a weak attempt to ridicule Mayor Hall's letter on John Kelly, the speaker concluded his address with some allusions to the "standard sheet" and the foe that was to fall before them.

Major Quincy next addressed the convention, and, after briefly denouncing Recorder Hackett, said he believed the work of the convention would lend a halo to the work of the Judiciary Convention, and that its nominees would be worthy to be placed on the ticket thus far submitted to the people. The Democracy was thoroughly aroused and in motion toward its eventual control of the National Government. It had a camp-fire on every hill throughout the land, and the people were everywhere in hearty accord with the spirit of reform it had inaugurated. There were gentlemen who regretted the result of the contest in Ohio. He also regretted it, and it was unfortunate that the Democracy in this State and in Ohio could not have been more in unison on this financial issue. But it was useless now to regret that unfortunate and fatal blunder of our Ohio brethren. We could only take to ourselves the consolation that it had in its effects been a strong indorsement of the platform of the Democracy of our own State as adopted at Syracuse, and as embodied in the views and course of Gov. Tilden, who the Ohio Democracy said was ambitious, and who he thought had a right to be ambitious. In conclusion, he recommended them to be vigilant and faithful in their determination to put honest men in all positions of public honor and trust.

The conference committee then returned, and through its Chairman, Christopher Fine, reported in favor of George W. Morton for Coroner, and Samuel A. Lewis, William L. Cole, Magnus Gross, and John Reilly for Aldermen at Large.

On motion of Gen. Spinola, the convention then proceeded to adopt the nominations, which was done by *viva voce* vote, and without a dissenting voice.

It was then resolved that in the event of a vacancy occurring on the ticket the Committee on Organization should have power to fill such vacancy.

William A. Boyd then presented a series of resolutions eulogizing and indorsing the reform policy of Gov. Tilden, and indorsing the candidates of the general ticket and of this convention. The resolutions were adopted.

Christopher Fine then offered a series of resolutions approving the work of the Committee on Crime, and thanking them "in the name of the community" for their able discharge of the duties imposed on them.

The convention was next addressed briefly by Hugh L. Cole and William A. Boyd, and then adjourned sine die.

ILLINOIS BANDITS SENTENCED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 13.—The notorious bandits, John Bulliner and Allen Baker, leaders of the Williamson County, Ill., outlaws, were convicted at Morphysboro to-day for the killing of Col. George W. Lisney and sentenced to the Penitentiary for twenty-five years each. Several other indictments for murder are pending against them, upon which they are to be tried, and they have little hopes of escaping the gallows. Two of the outlaws, Sam Music and Marshall Crain, have admitted the perpetration of a number of assassinations, and there is no chance for them to escape the death penalty. Lawlessness in Southern Illinois is being effectually crushed out.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—Hon. Charles G. Davis, of Plymouth, was nominated for Congress to-day by the First Congressional District Democratic Convention, held at Middleboro, Mass.

ANTI-TAMMANY.

THE DEMOCRATS AT IRVING HALL.

A COMPLETE TICKET NOMINATED, INCLUDING RECORDER HACKETT AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY PHELPS—VINDICATION OF THE RECORDER FROM JOHN KELLY'S CHARGES.

It is long since Irving Hall was crowded with so large an assemblage as filled it last night. The occasion was the holding of the City, County, and Judicial Convention by the Independent Democrats opposed to the rule of John Kelly. Every district in the City was well represented, and there were at least 1,100 delegates present. Among those present and whose names are familiar to the public were Hon. James O'Brien, Justice Bixby, Emanuel B. Hart, Ira B. Shafer, Rufus F. Andrews, Dennis McMahon, Judge Spaulding, Benjamin Wood, James D. McClelland, O'Donovan Rossa, Denis Burns, John E. Devlin, Authony Hartman, and others.

The convention was called to order by Emanuel B. Hart; who nominated Hon. Ira B. Shafer as Chairman. After the Secretaries had been appointed, and the roll called by districts, a brief discussion took place as to the best means of proposing candidates, and it was finally decided that the Chairman of each delegation should cast the vote of the majority of the delegation. During this discussion some confusion ensued, originated by some Tammany Hall men who, under the guise of delegates, found admission to the hall. Order was soon restored, however, and propositions for the nomination of candidates were entertained for each office *seriatim*. For Superior Court, Mr. Charles F. Sanford was almost unanimously proposed, while for the Common Pleas there was a hot contest between Benjamin F. Dunning and Dennis McMahon. Mr. Dunning received a majority of the votes, but subsequently the Nominating Committee of one from each district, after considerable deliberation nominated Mr. McMahon. For Surrogate Mr. Hutchings had a good many supporters, but he had to give way to his competitor, William C. Traphagen. For the offices of County Judge, Recorder, and District Attorney, there was no opposition, and Col. Henry E. Gilder leeve, of the American Rifle Team, John K. Hackett and Benjamin K. Phelps were unanimously named for the respective offices. For Marine Court Judges, Joseph Koch and James B. Sheridan had not much opposition; neither had Moritz Ellinger for Coroner. For Aldermen at Large there were proposed, Albert Klamroth, Thomas Costigan, Major D. P. Conyngham, and John Graham Hyatt, and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards were authorized to name one Alderman. Mr. Costigan's friends withdrew his name subsequently, it being understood that he was a candidate for Assembly; his own district, at the time of the nominations having been received, they were referred to a committee of one from each district, who retired for consultation, and after half an hour they returned and reported the following nominations:

For Recorder—John K. Hackett.
District Attorney—Benjamin K. Phelps.
Judge of the Superior Court—Charles F. Sanford.
Judge of the Common Pleas—Dennis McMahon.
Surrogate—William C. Traphagen.
County Judge—Henry A. Gildersleeve.
Judges of the Marine Court—Joseph Koch and James B. Sheridan.
Coroner—Moritz Ellinger.
Aldermen at Large—Nathaniel B. Terpeny, D. P. Conyngham, and Albert Klamroth.

The fourth Alderman at Large is to be hereafter nominated by the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Ward delegations.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Shafer left the chair, and it was taken by Judge Spaulding. Mr. Shafer then made a telling address in defense of Recorder Hackett from the charges brought against him by John Kelly, and the convention soon after adjourned.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The convention was called to order by Mr. Emanuel B. Hart, who nominated Hon Ira B. Shafer as Chairman.

Mr. Shafer, in coming forward was received with loud applause. He briefly returned his thanks, and asked the pleasure of the convention.

Mr. J. D. McClelland moved that John D. Coughlin, Frank Ransom, Charles Edward Grame, and John Ragge be appointed secretaries to the meeting, which was adopted.

The roll was then called, after which resolutions were adopted regulating the method of procedure.

The Secretary then called the various districts to nominate their candidates for Judge of the Superior Court, when Charles S. Sanford was proposed by twenty-one districts, the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards nominating Bernard Roelker. The next call was for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth Districts proposed Benjamin F. Dunning. There was no response from the Third, Sixth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Districts. Denis McMahon was nominated by the Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Districts and by the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. The next call was for Surrogate, and the two prominent candidates were Richard Hutchings and William C. Traphagen. A respectable number of the delegations voted for Mr. Hutchings, but the majority of them were in favor of Mr. Traphagen. Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, of the American Rifle Team, was unanimously proposed for County Judge. Hon. John K. Hackett was also unanimously proposed for the office of Recorder, and Benjamin K. Phelps for that of District Attorney. Joseph Koch and James B. Sheridan were proposed for Judges of the Marine Court, and Moritz Ellinger for Coroner. For Alderman at large there were proposed Albert Klamroth, Thomas Costigan, Major D. P. Conyngham, John Graham Hyatt, and Anthony Hartman.

A committee comprising one from each district was then appointed to consider the candidates proposed by the delegations. The committee having retired, the Chairman introduced Mr. Rufus F. Andrews, who made some brief remarks. He said that he could not but congratulate the people of the great City of New-York upon the harmonious disposition which had been manifested there that night by the very large convention which was assembled. It must be that the Democrats attached to that anti-Tammany organization expected success, or they would not be so fully represented in the convention that night. He would like to compare the body of men with any body of men which John Kelly could select from the Tammany Hall organization.

At the reassembling of the convention the retiring delegates from the different Assembly Districts entered the hall amid applause. Police Justice Murray, Chairman of the Retiring committee, then stepped on the platform and presented to the Chairman the report, which was read by the Secretary. The following names were the choice of the committee:

Recorder—John K. Hackett.
District Attorney—Benjamin K. Phelps.
Judge of the Superior Court—Charles F. Sanford.
Judge of the Common Pleas—Dennis McMahon.
Surrogate—William C. Traphagen.
County Judge—Henry A. Gildersleeve.
Judges of the Marine Court—Joseph Koch and James B. Sheridan.
Coroner—Moritz Ellinger.
Aldermen at Large—Nathaniel Tarpenny, D. P. Conyngham, Albert Klamroth.

MR. SHAFER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Shaefer then vacated the chair, and spoke as follows in defense of Recorder Hackett:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I observed when I took the chair that I should have occasion, during the deliberations of this convention, to make some observations respecting a remarkable manifesto issued from Tammany Hall by John Kelly upon the occasion of the meeting of that so-called association a day or two since. And I think the time has arrived when it is proper and appropriate that I should submit not only to this convention but to the people of this City the views of his Honor, Recorder Hackett, in answer to the charges made by John Kelly. And I do it the more cheerfully, because it is not to be disguised that that speech was, in my judgment, the most cowardly attack that was ever made by a man occupying John Kelly's position upon one occupying the high judicial position held by Recorder Hackett. If Mr. Kelly, supported by others, in pursuance of his political plans expects to destroy the confidence of the people of New-York in her great criminal Judge, when he shall have succeeded, I say there is little worth living for in this State. [Applause.] This attack of John Kelly upon Recorder Hackett is but one step in the direction which has been plainly pursued from the first toward the end which they propose to attain, to wit, to strike down every man, on or off the bench, in power or out of power, who opposes his imperial highness John Kelly. He prefaced his speech by saying he should avoid all personalities. So shall I, except to tell the truth, and if to tell the truth is to be personal, I shall indeed be personal in that regard. John Kelly at the Utica Convention complained bitterly that Nelson J. Waterbury issued a pamphlet for the purpose of influencing the convention hostile to him, and instigated proceedings for libel against him, and now what must he say respecting his own conduct when in a convention which he held in the hollow of his hand, with seven solid columns of matter set up in the New-York *World* libeling Recorder Hackett, he rises in that convention and for an hour and a half issued calumnies to the world against the Recorder, without a living being there who had the courage, if he had the disposition, to answer them. What must we say of such conduct as that not against Hackett as an individual, but as a Judge and a Magistrate, and I say one of the greatest criminal Judges ever known in this City or in this country. [Applause.] That Convention was composed of men we are told of intelligence, of lawyers of ability and of high standing who knew Mr. Hackett and were his friends, and yet when his imperial highness rises and denounces him, what did the members of the profession do? Our profession is the boldest and most outspoken in the defense of the truth. O'Connell, and Thomas Addis Emmet, and the great lights of the Bar, would have promptly stood up in defense of the Judiciary and the attacked; but not a man there dared to open his mouth. In my judgment it was the most disgraceful spectacle ever witnessed in this or any other community. They kissed the knee of him they feared, and I say I have infinitely more respect for the dictator Kelly than for these slaves who cringed before him. Now, I am not going into the history of who John Kelly is, but I propose to take up his charges and briefly as I can answer them. And first, gentlemen, I am not going to say anything but what I said the other night from this platform, and I hope the *World* will report me to-night as it did then, as "pitching in in general style." That is about the kind of a report we will get from the *World* in answer to the seven columns that it had in type when John Kelly was talking. Nor shall I go a great way to answer the observation of the *World*, which you saw this morning, that we would be made to "gnaw the file;" and Manton Marble had better take care how he threatens 35,000 or 40,000 Democrats in this City, for they may remember Marble's somersault he took in 1868 on Seymour and Blair. We have with us as strong and brave hearts and as clear intellects as they have in the New-York *World*, and it calls upon us to refuse the nomination to Mr. Hackett for Recorder. Somebody, I don't know who, presented me a handbill to-night containing the nominations of the Tammany Hall County Convention, which is, in my judgment, the best illustration of the one-man power of Tammany Hall and of John Kelly that I have seen. It is worthy of the pen of Nast, and reads: For Supreme Court, John Kelly; for Superior Court, John Kelly; for Judges of the Marine Court, John Kelly; for Surrogate, John Kelly, and it is issued by order of the John Kelly committee, and signed by John Kelly, President, and John Kelly and John Kelly, Secretaries. [Laughter.] That is the best illustration of Tammany Hall I have seen in twenty years. Now let me call attention to these charges which this man has made against Recorder Hackett. During the performance which resulted in the nomination of the ticket which I have read, John Kelly made the charge that the Recorder illegally quashed the indictment against Hugh Smith. And what was the indictment? It was an indictment against Smith, Peter B. Sweeny, William M. Tweed, and another for conspiracy under the mock auction law, and it lay for ten months in the District Attorney's office without any motion to prosecute it. Then Hugh Smith came into court and moved to quash the indictment on the ground that the Grand Jury which found it had no jurisdiction in the case, and because of slovenly pleadings, which lawyers will understand to mean bad pleadings. The motion was argued by able counsel, and the Recorder took the papers and wrote a long and elaborate opinion quashing the indictment. Now what did John Kelly say when Judge Spencer in the New-York *World* which is a good authority upon this subject, though upon no other. He says:

"You know, gentlemen of this convention, that Recorder Hackett was sitting as Recorder when an application was made to him to quash an indictment against two of the Ring robbers, and in violation of every principles of law he did quash the indictments that were found against those two men. Gentlemen will tell me he did it legally and justly, and that he was governed by judicial action in the proceedings, and that his action was correct in principle.

Now, this is what I call John Kelly's attention to:

"Gentlemen of the convention, if you and I appeal to the majority of criminal lawyers, these gentlemen will agree with me that his acts were entirely illegal."

That is one of the charges he makes against Recorder Hackett, and because of the quashing of this indictment, and because he was not as pure as the driven snow, and because he was suspected of affiliation with the Ring, he could not support him. Who do you think made the motion to quash the indictment? Who were Sweeny's counsel upon that occasion? Why, John Kelly and Frederick Smythe. [Laughter.] I am making no complaint against these gentlemen, for whom I have great respect, but they it was who made the motion to quash the indictment for which Recorder Hackett is under Kelly's ban, and they then propose to put this same gentleman, Mr. Smythe, in his place. Why do I mention this? Kelly said the people were looking at him. His precise expression was that they were looking observingly at him, and hence he must act cautiously; that Hackett was not as pure as the driven snow; that he quashed this indictment, and must suffer—and he wants to place as his successor the attorney who made the motion. I mention this in no way to disparage Mr. Smythe, but to show how Kelly punishes his enemies and rewards his friends, regardless of the public weal. Now, I desire to show you that this pretense on the part of Kelly in another respect is entirely unfounded, and it gives me pain, but I have a duty to discharge in defense of our action and in defense of Mr. Hackett that I cannot avoid. It gives me pain to refer to another gentleman whom he has placed in nomination, but it is unavoidable, and I must refer to the gentleman who is running in opposition to Col. Gildersleeve, the great American rifleman. The gentleman whom he put in nomination for County Judge is James C. Spencer, and what did he do? Why, when Tweed was in all his power and glory, when even John Kelly had not the manhood to rise up against him, Judge Spencer, in admiration of the kingly Tweed, subscribed $500 to build a monument to him. The paper is in existence. Kelly tells you that while he cannot support John K. Hackett for the office of Recorder because of suspicion of his affiliation with the Ring, he puts in nomination a man who stands upon the record as having subscribed $500 to build a monument to William M. Tweed. Is this consistent? Does this look as though John Kelly was actuated by any other motive than that of gratifying his own feelings, rewarding his own friends, and punishing his personal enemies?

Well, what is the next charge he brings? The next is that he got too much money as Assistant Corporation Counsel. Now, respecting this charge, Mr. Kelly knows the long list of services rendered by Recorder Hackett while he was Assistant Corporation Counsel, and the charges made by him, charges amounting to $21,000 for a period of fifteen months. He starts by saying that "of course we are to assume that Recorder Hackett got a fair salary." Now, John Kelly knew that there was no salary attached to that office. He knew that when the Assistant Corporation Counsel received this money it was for services rendered by him in cases where he was retained by the then Corporation Counsel, and the gross sum in fifteen months was $21,000, which is less than was received by Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham for trying Tweed in six weeks. He got more money for prosecuting Tweed in six weeks than Recorder Hackett did for his services during fifteen months, and notwithstanding this, John Kelly says that $21,000 is too much for these services. Well, when you look into the records of the Corporation Counsel you will find there has been over one hundred thousand dollars spent since the period of reform for the Corporation Counsel's office. They say in the third place that his decisions have been reversed. That is amusing. I have got here some statistics furnished to me which will show how well founded this statement is. From April, 1866, to October, 1875, the Recorder pronounced judgment of conviction in 5,000 cases. That of course does not include the trials where the prisoners were acquitted; and of the 5,000 seventeen decisions have been reversed. I say a record that no other Judge in the wide world can produce. And yet John Kelly says he is incompetent as a Judge! Well, now, I have gone to a great deal of trouble to find out relatively how the other courts stand in this respect. Since 1872 there were taken from his district to the Court of Appeals 163 cases, as the record shows. There were 490 cases among the memoranda in these volumes which do not show from what department they were taken, but so far the report shows that there were 163 cases appealed from the General Term from 1872 to 1875, and how many do you suppose were affirmed? Ninety-nine! How many reversed? Fifty-nine! Over one-third of the whole number were reversed! And now you must understand that Recorder Hackett tries cases as they come up, and his decisions are made without having the advantage of listening to learned counsel arguing them. And is it not strange to you that only seventeen mistakes were made under these circumstances but of 5,000 cases, while from the Court of Common Pleas, out of thirty cases appealed the number affirmed was sixteen, the number reversed twelve, and the number dismissed two; about the same ratio as the Supreme Court? Then, in the Superior Court, the whole number of cases appealed was sixty-four. Of these, the number affirmed was thirty-two, the number reversed twenty-seven, and the number of cases dismissed was five. The decisions of Recorder Hackett compare favorably with those of any other branch of the Judiciary. I hope John Kelly, before he undertakes to criticise hereafter the Judiciary judgments of Recorder Hackett, will familiarize himself with the real condition of the judgments appealed from when they pass the order of the Court of Appeals.

Now what is the next charge? The next is that he voted for improper appropriations before the Board of Supervisors. You know the Recorder was an old officer of the Board of Supervisors, and you know that when bills were sent in to the Supervisors, they were referred to a committee as we refer our business here, and as they always refer them in parliamentary bodies, and when somebody moves their adoption could he as Recorder look into the question of how much was proper and how much was improper? Is there any pretense that any of these bills were fradulent? Does he charge the Recorder got any money? No, nothing of that kind whatever.

What is the next charge? The next is that he received too much salary. He says he was made Recorder in 1866 to fill a vacancy, and that he drew salary from the January previous. But that salary was honestly and conscientiously earned, as anybody knows who is acquainted with the administration of justice.

The next charge is that he interfered with Mayor Hall's trial. Well now, gentlemen of the convention, I know something about that trial. I was one of Mayor Hall's counsel upon that trial, and I am familiar with it. From first to last, and when that indictment was found in the Sessions where Mr. Hackett presided, Mayor Hall said Recorder Hackett was his friend and asked to be tried before some one else, and it was sent before Chief Justice Daly. Well, all that I can say about that trial is that after a juror died and after Judge Daly dismissed the case, each of the other jurors came round and shook hands with Mayor Hall. Mr. Peckham cannot let the opportunity slip of writing to Kelly, because, I think, he was told to do so. I suspect he was bidden to do so. The inference from a portion of his letter is, that Hall was in danger, and the wonder is that Kelly did not suggest that he poisoned the juror. Then came another trial before Judge Brady. Well, a man who is tried before John R. Brady—although he does not pretend to be greater than Davis, though he does not pretend to rival Mansfield—a man who was tried before Judge Brady has a chance for his life. [Applause.] He has more brains than Davis, he has more honesty than Davis, and when Mayor Hall came to be tried before him, John R. Brady, as he always does, held to the laws. The jury said, as twelve honest men, we cannot agree. I think it was my learned friend McKeon who raised the objection that he had no jurisdiction. Thereupon Judge Brady felt a delicacy and dismissed the proceedings. And to show you that Mayor Hall was not favored by Hackett, it is but proper to explain that, after the jury disagreed before John R. Brady, Judge Daniels was placed there to try him. Judge Daniels was sent there to convict Mayor Hall, and the jury was the machinery put in motion to effect it. Now I ought to say right here, because I know all about what I am saying, that this idea that Recorder Hackett improperly quashed the indictments, is the merest moonshine. I ought to have said this before, but I have not been able, as John Kelly was, to read a speech. I have been engaged before Judge Donohue for three days, on behalf of a woman and three orphan children, and I had no time to prepare a speech. I ought to say that this charge he brings is false, and that the lawyers who listened to him must have chuckled in their sleeves to sit there at the dictation of their master, and have him claim that Sweeny had been benefited by quashing the indictment, when the District Attorney could have obtained a new one. If the Grand Jury found an indictment against my friend Burns, (the] member for Sligo,) and it was quashed, and the Tammany District Attorney was determined to prosecute him, he could find another indictment against him to-morrow. Why did not Mr. Phelps or Attorney General Barlow bring another indictment if they thought proper? Nobody doubts that Mr. Phelps did his duty. Nobody doubts that he has been one of the best District Attorneys ever seen in this country, and Kelly in this attack on the Recorder deals a blow also at Benjamin K. Phelps, who he feared would be nominated by this Convention and as a consequence elected by the people. Yes, and that great Nestor of the Bar, as they call him, and justly, too, Charles O'Conor, whose ability is only surpassed by his greater malice, he did not even ask for another indictment against Sweeny; and here I ought to say that in the suits instituted against Sweeny for the recovery of $6,000,000 stolen from the treasury, his counsel were John McKeon, Frederick Smythe and William A. Beach. I have got it from the New-York *Tribune*. It used to be a good authority. I don't know that it is quite as good an authority now as it used to be when Albert D. Richardson was alive, Frederick A. Smyth, says the *Tribune* of the 12th of October, giving an account of Kelly's convention, "who has been nominated for Recorder, is about forty-five years of age. He is a law partner of John McKeon, and was District Attorney under Mr. McKeon." And I add, he has been his worthy partner's counsel in various suits. He should think twice when he moved to quash the indictment against Sweeny; but when Kelly wants to put him in Recorder Hackett's place, and daubs the latter all over, the truth should be ascertained and boldly declared. I am not going to say a word of a personal character against Kelly, for the truth is, I have a great admiration for a bold man; but Kelly is a dangerous man. He is no fool. I never heard him until recently at Syracuse, when he spoke for fifteen or twenty minutes before the Committee on Contesting Delegations, and he is not only a bold, courageous, logical man, but he is skilled in all the little arts and tricks of debate to a greater extent than most men who occupy his position in life. His ability is equaled only by his boldness, and he would face the cannon's mouth, were it necessary, to strike down an enemy or reward a friend. They need not talk about John Kelly having been a second in a prize fight, that was a rough, that his early associations were bad, that he held the City in the palm of his hand—for the fact is patent. He is the most dangerous man to-day who has ever had control of the machinery of a party in this City; and when I say dangerous I mean because of his boldness and ability, by his power to control men, by his power of combination, and, above all, by his indomitable will and resolution. In that respect the people of New-York may make up their minds they cannot shake him off any more readily than Grant could be shaken off when he had made up his mind to fight it out on that line if it took him all Summer. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I have already occupied too much time. Thanking you, Sir, for your kindness in taking the chair, with your permission I will resume it.

The conclusion of Mr. Shafer's speech was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause, amid which he resum

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A CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY a respectable young girl as first-class chamber-maid or waitress; three years' City reference. Address H. F. C., Box No. 393 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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A CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY an respectable woman as chamber-maid and do fine washing, or as laundress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 488 2d av., between 27th and 28th sts., first floor.

A CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid or waitress willing to assist with washing and ironing or sewing; the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 638 8th av.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; willing and obliging; nine years' experience; City reference from last place. Call at No. 64 East 41st st., corner Park av.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small family, or up-stairs work, and take care of a couple of growing children; City reference. Address J. K., box no. 3006 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a neat, respectable Scotch girl, who is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and a good waitress; understands the use of silver, &c.; best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY An American girl as chamber-maid and waitress is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 307 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Nurse.—By a chamber-maid and seamstress or to take care of children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 40 West 28th st., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY an English girl as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 11 East 27th st. for two days.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d st., fourth floor.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable girl as chamber-maid or waitress; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 432 West 36th st., first floor.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a good girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference from last place; willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 213 West 44th st.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and laundress; will assist with waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 229 West 27th st.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable girl a good home in a private family as chamber-maid and seamstress; fine good reference from her present employer. Call at 32 West 44th st.

A CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing; can give three years' City reference. Call at No. 240 West 47th st.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and do fine washing; understands the work; City reference from last place. Call at No. 328 East 24th st.

A CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and assist with fine washing; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 225 East 26th st., corner Park av.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' City reference. Address M. F., Box No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable Scotch girl, who is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and a good waitress; understands the use of silver, &c.; best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

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A CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and laundress; will assist with waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 229 West 27th st.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable girl a good home in a private family as chamber-maid and seamstress; fine good reference from her present employer. Call at 32 West 44th st.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small family, or up-stairs work and take care of a couple of growing children; City reference. Address J. K., box no. 3006 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a neat, respectable Scotch girl, who is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and a good waitress; understands the use of silver, &c.; best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY An American girl as chamber-maid and waitress is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 307 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Nurse.—By a chamber-maid and seamstress or to take care of children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 40 West 28th st., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY an English girl as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 11 East 27th st. for two days.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d st., fourth floor.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable girl as chamber-maid or waitress; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 432 West 36th st., first floor.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a good girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference from last place; willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 213 West 44th st.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and laundress; will assist with waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 229 West 27th st.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable girl a good home in a private family as chamber-maid and seamstress; fine good reference from her present employer. Call at 32 West 44th st.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small family, or up-stairs work and take care of a couple of growing children; City reference. Address J. K., box no. 3006 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class chamber-maid or waitress; three years' City reference. Address H. F. C., Box No. 393 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl; speaks English; neat, willing, and obliging; is a neat and quick waitress; good chamber-maid; well recommended. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamber-work and fine washing, or chamber-work and waiting, in a small private family. Call at No. 3 Milligan place, between 10th and 11th sts., 6th av.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging; satisfactory not so much of an object as a good home. Call at No. 200 East 30th st.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid and nurse; is willing to do the fine washing; best reference will be given. Address M. C., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid; will do fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 704 9th av., near 48th st.

A CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A Protestant young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or take care of grown children and do plain sewing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 250 West 33d st., third floor, back room.

A CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as chamber-maid and assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best references. Call for two days at No. 349 West 45th st., third floor, front, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY an respectable woman as chamber-maid and do fine washing, or as laundress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 488 2d av., between 27th and 28th sts., first floor.

A CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid or waitress willing to assist with washing and ironing or sewing; the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 638 8th av.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; willing and obliging; nine years' experience; City reference from last place. Call at No. 64 East 41st st., corner Park av.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small family, or up-stairs work and take care of a couple of growing children; City reference. Address J. K., box no. 3006 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 57 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 436 3d av.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable young English girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call or address M. I. D., No. 885 2d av., third floor.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or minding children. Call at No. 441 West 31st st.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING, OR will assist in waiting; best reference. Call at No. 747 6th av., between 42d and 43d sts., fancy store.

A CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamber-work and take care of children; best reference from last place. Call at 253 West 27th st.

A CHAMBER-MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young Protestant woman as chamber-maid or seamstress. Call at No. 19 Downing st.

A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Apply at 29 West 13th st.

A CHAMBER-WORK AND FINE WASHING.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young woman; highly recommended; competent in either capacity; excellent chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer; willing and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

A CHAMBER-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference from her last place. Inquire in the store, No. 278 3d av., between 21st and 22d sts.

A CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN of the cleaning of an office, or would go out by the day; the best of City references. Call at No. 316 West 39th st., third floor, room No. 10.

A COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as companion to lady or take care of children on the voyage to England, with no other compensation than expenses; is never sea-sick and can furnish best of references. Apply to Mr. J. P. Kirkwood, No. 50 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, Mr. D. Huntington, No. 49 East 20th st., New-York; Rev. N. H. Schenck, D. D., No. 144 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; Rev. N. S. Hallday, No. 58 Willow st., Brooklyn, or to P. P. Wells, M. D., No. 158 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two reliable young women: cook is an English Protestant, and thoroughly understands her business; chamber-maid is first-class in every particular; can take entire charge of dining-room, prepare salads, care and clean silver, glassware, &c.; both have best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress, &c.—By two respectable girls, one as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress: willing to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference from their last place. Apply at Gibson's candy store, No. 331 4th av.

A COOK, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND GIRL; two years in last place; employer to be seen; as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; would do general work; is an excellent cook; makes bread and biscuits; cooks meat, game, &c., and is a steady person for a steady place. City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

A COOK OR LAUNDRESS, OR BOTH, OR House-work.—By a respectable woman; City or country; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, pastry; is also a first-class laundress, and would do house-work if required; can furnish City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

A COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A respectable woman as good family cook; makes nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c., and will do the whole or part of the washing and ironing; can furnish excellent references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for N. M.

A COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO TIDY Swedish girls, Protestants; one is a thorough capable cook in all branches, the other is a capable and excellent waitress, chamber-maid, and general house-work girl; they have good, long references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A COOK.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; English, French, German, and all kinds of cooking; meats, game, bone lard, fowl, fish, soups, &c., pastry, creams, jellies; gets up nice fancy dishes; excellent baker; gets up dinners; best City testimonials; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, AND House-work.—By an English Protestant woman, highly recommended; good family cook and excellent washer and ironer; can take care of milk, make butter, and understands general house-work; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

A COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESECTABLE young girl, in a small private family, as good plain cook for first-class laundress; three years' City references from last place. Address E. M., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND EXCELlent washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 214 West 35th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COMPEtent cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, baking, poultry, game, and desserts; City or country; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 307 7th av., near 28th st.

A COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; FRENCH; thoroughly understands her business; boning, larding, fowls, pastries, and baking; is very well recommended. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

A COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN to cook, wash, and iron, in City or country; makes bread, muffins, cake; understands meats, game, desserts, and is an excellent laundress; ready for a place at once. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

A COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, tidy German girl in City or country; used to all kinds of house-work; good at washing and ironing. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT ENGlish cook; thoroughly competent in all branches of French, English, and American cooking; satisfactory reference. Address E. D., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE, tidy colored girl; for City or country; competent and used to all kinds house-work; with good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, WHO CAN DO all kinds of family cooking, baking, &c.; soups, pastries, jellies, side dishes, &c.; City references from parties who can be seen. Can be seen at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

A COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN; A FIRST-class cook; well recommended; neat, willing, and obliging; good cook and baker; economical and amiable. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

A COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND WELL-RECOMmended Swedish girl, Protestant, as cook in a private family; she understands her business thoroughly; is honest, willing, sober, and obliging. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook and baker; will assist with the washing; is careful and obliging; would go to a boarding-house; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 472 6th av.

A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 400 East 23d st.

A COOK, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, GOOD COOK and baker; will assist with the coarse washing; has the best of City reference for honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 142 West 31st st.

A COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; thorough cook and a good baker; no objections to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 134 West 17th st.

A COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; is willing to assist in washing in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 13 West 44th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking; can give satisfactory references. Call at No. 213 East 25th st., in the candy store.

A COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; can make excellent bread and pastry; four years' reference. Call at 786 3d av., near 49th st., in toy store.

A COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook in a small private family, and will do the coarse washing and ironing; good City references given. Call at No. 308 West 41st st.

A COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough family cook and has City references that will bear investigation; will go for moderate wages. Apply at Odell's, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

A COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has seven years' City reference. Apply at No. 241 West 22d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN, who is competent to fulfill all the duties of cook for a private or public capacity; City or country; has good references. Call at Information Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

A COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 40 East 32d st.

A COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK AND AS-sist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A COOK-WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, sisters; one as cook, the other as waitress; have nine years' best City reference from their last place. Call at No. 632 6th av., corner 37th st.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—CITY OR COUNtry, by a neat, tidy, competent and industrious girl, with good City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

A COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS COOK; is willing to assist with the washing; is an excellent baker; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 243 West 41st st., from 10 to 1.

A COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; understands her business; best City reference. Apply at No. 4 J. Morris, Grocer, No. 59 University place, corner 12th st.

A COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTable Swiss person as first-class cook or housekeeper; good reference can be given. Call at No. 190 East 42d st.

A COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, IN A private family: is willing to do the coarse washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 213 East 25th st.

A COOK, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as good plain cook and assist with the washing; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 405 West 40th st.

A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable young girl, in a private family, to cook, wash, and iron, best City reference from last place. Call at No. 160 East 53d st.

A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 452 West 37th st.

A COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A FIRST-rate cook; an excellent baker; will assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 210 East 28th st.

A COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook and baker; no objection to the country; can make butter; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 150 West 18th st., rear of private stable.

A COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO TIDY Swedish girls, Protestants; one is a thorough, capable cook in all branches, the other is a capable and excellent waitress, chamber-maid, and general house-work girl; they have good, long references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A COOK.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; English, French, German, and all kinds of cooking; meats, game, bone lard, fowl, fish, soups, &c., pastry, creams, jellies; gets up nice fancy dishes; excellent baker; gets up dinners; best City testimonials; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

A COOK.—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO SISTERS, Protestants; one is a capable cook and can do all her duties well, the other is a tidy, active, competent waitress, chamber-maid, and house-maid; for City or country; they have good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong woman who is a good family cook; City or country; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

A COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN WHO IS A first-class cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; City or country; will work for moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, industrious girl, to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general housework; a reliable, economical, and respectful servant; good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

A COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of French, American, and English cooking, desserts, entrées, hot and cold dishes, bones and lards; best of reference. Apply at, the French Office, No. 1,223 Broadway.

A COOK.—BY A COMPETENT AND ECONOMICAL woman as cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 156 West 41st st., near 7th av.

A COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 331 East 32d st.

A COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 22 East 47th st.

A COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands German and English cooking. Apply at No. 156 East 3d st., second floor.

A COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THE BEST City reference. Call at No. 6 West 44th st.

A COPYIST.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL as copyist. Call or address Miss Anna Livingston, No. 141 West 35th st., for one week.

A DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; would like a few more engagements by the day in private families; good City reference. Address M. S., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER; can cut and fit perfectly; wishes more engagements by the day or week, or would take work to her home; good reference from her customers. Call for two days at No. 212 West 37th st.

A DRESS-MAKER.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY IN private families, wishes to make a few more engagements; can cut ladies' and children's dresses; can trim in the latest style; City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 24th st., Room No. 12.

A DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker in a private family; can cut and fit for ladies and children and operate; would assist in chamber-work; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 332 East 31st st.

A DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; will go out by the day, week, or month; City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker in a first-class family; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to act as lady's maid if required; best reference given, or work can be seen. Call at No. 243 East 28th st.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman, who understands housekeeping thoroughly; is a good market woman; understands the management of help, &c.; also thoroughly understands cooking, both meat and pastry, and is a good, plain seamstress; best references; ready for a place at once. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

A COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, tidy German girl in City or country; used to all kinds of house-work; good at washing and ironing. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT ENGlish cook; thoroughly competent in all branches of French, English, and American cooking; satisfactory reference. Address E. D., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE, tidy colored girl; for City or country; competent and used to all kinds house-work; with good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, WHO CAN DO all kinds of family cooking, baking, &c.; soups, pastries, jellies, side dishes, &c.; City references from parties who can be seen. Can be seen at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

A COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN; A FIRST-class cook; well recommended; neat, willing, and obliging; good cook and baker; economical and amiable. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

A COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND WELL-RECOMmended Swedish girl, Protestant, as cook in a private family; she understands her business thoroughly; is honest, willing, sober, and obliging. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

A COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; will assist with washing and ironing; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 159 West 51st st.

A COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker; excellent City reference. Call at No. 244 West 47th st.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as good plain cook and laundress in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 962 6th av., in store.

A COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is very reliable; first-class City reference. Call at No. 250 West 35th st., in the store.

A COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, WILLING to assist with washing; best City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 20 East 55th st.

A COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; is both willing and obliging; City reference. Call at 303 East 35th st., second floor, back.

A COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, with good references. Call at No. 303 East 35th st., second floor, back.

A COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE HOUSE-KEEPER, willing to go out to a restaurant by the day as assistant cook. Apply at No. 312 East 39th st.

A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer; good City references. Call at No. 207 West 26th st.

A COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

A COOK.—BY A COMPETENT AND ECONOMICAL woman as cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 156 West 41st st., near 7th av.

A COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 331 East 32d st.

A COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 22 East 47th st.

A COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands German and English cooking. Apply at No. 156 East 3d st., second floor.

A COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THE BEST City reference. Call at No. 6 West 44th st.

A COPYIST.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL as copyist. Call or address Miss Anna Livingston, No. 141 West 35th st., for one week.

A DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; would like a few more engagements by the day in private families; good City reference. Address M. S., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER; can cut and fit perfectly; wishes more engagements by the day or week, or would take work to her home; good reference from her customers. Call for two days at No. 212 West 37th st.

A DRESS-MAKER.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY IN private families, wishes to make a few more engagements; can cut ladies' and children's dresses; can trim in the latest style; City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 24th st., Room No. 12.

A DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker in a private family; can cut and fit for ladies and children and operate; would assist in chamber-work; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 332 East 31st st.

A DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; will go out by the day, week, or month; City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker in a first-class family; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to act as lady's maid if required; best reference given, or work can be seen. Call at No. 243 East 28th st.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman, who understands housekeeping thoroughly; is a good market woman; understands the management of help, &c.; also thoroughly understands cooking, both meat and pastry, and is a good, plain seamstress; best references; ready for a place at once. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

A HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE AND SEAMStress.—By a respectable girl as housekeeper or to take care of growing children or plain sewing, or to take care of an invalid; no objections to travel; good City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 242 West 23d st.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable person as above, and would wait on a lady if required; understands her business in all its branches; most satisfactory testimonials. Address C. M., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A LADY OF SOME experience to assist in the care of a household, teaching children, or companion to an invalid. Address Mrs. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

A HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish woman to do general house-work in a small private family; is a first-class washer and ironer and plain cook; is willing where they can do with one servant; boarding or lodging houses need not call; best of reference from last place. Call at No. 345 East 24th st., paper store.

A HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small private family; has good

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA ....WED., Oct. 13 ABYSSINIA..WED., Oct. 27
BOTHNIA....WED., Oct. 20 ALGERIA....WED., Nov. 3

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, Oct. 30, at 8 P. M.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ....Saturday, Nov. 6, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$80, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24 st., Hoboken.

DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 16 | RHEIN.....Sat., Oct. 30
MAIN.....Sat., Oct. 23 | ODER.....Sat., Nov. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $33 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 53 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 20
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 3
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Nov. 17

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $80, $70, and $80; return tickets, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Oct. 16
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lasheenes.....Saturday, Oct. 30
AMERIQUE, Pouzols.....Saturday, Nov. 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA.....Nov. 2, at 7:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....Nov. 16, at 8 A. M.
IDAHO.....Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65 gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK.....FRIDAY, Oct. 15, 3 P. M.
ITALY.....THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, Oct. 16, 3 P. M. | Spain, Oct. 30, 3 P. M.
The Queen, Oct. 23, 1 P. M. | Erin, Nov. 6, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CALIFORNIA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
ANCHORIA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 23 at 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 14 East River:

COLOMBO.....Oct. 27 | NAVARINO.....Nov. 17
BINDOO.....Nov. 3 | OTHELLO.....Nov. 24

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAITI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA, ASPINWALL, and PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):

ANDES.....Oct. 13.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES and JACMEL:

ATLAS.....Oct. 15.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CREEMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Oct. 19, from Pier No. 16, East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE W. YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS and the SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 13
CHAMPION.....Saturday, Oct. 16

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, Oct. 16, at 12 M. touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Monday, Nov. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Steam-ship COLIMA.....Wednesday, Nov. 10

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Fairchild, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Oct. 14, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....29 00
First-class to Albany.....22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. OELCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBIA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 12
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Oct. 21

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; ROEILLER, LOLING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 6 A. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 5:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Oct. 14
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Oct. 26
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Oct. 28

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Oct. 26

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 30 and Nov. 20 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, Limited Washington Express of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 9:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Oct. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Bethlehem, Beth. Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaquend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS daily, for Easton, Allentown Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:15, 7:45, 8, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M., 12:45, 1, 2, 2:45, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent. E. B. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Manch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRS, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 26, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, '74.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent. New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

COMMENCING OCT. 4, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector st., 10:40 A. M., for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.; 4:00 P. M. for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, &c.

WM. S. SNECHEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central DePot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A HALF SHARE IN THE "DAILY RECORD," TO be disposed of. This well established annual, which has received the highest encomiums from the press, has a rapidly increasing circulation among the leading communities throughout the Union, and embraces all the elements of eminent success as a financial investment. Only $2,500 required. Particulars obtainable at the office, No. 202 Broadway.

YOURS RECEIVED.—CALL AT ASTOR HOUSE before 12 M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE FLOORS, newly and handsomely furnished; first-class table and attendance; private baths, &c.; reasonable terms. Address E. F. S., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ELEGANT NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, fronting Reservoir Park, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., either with or without private table. Also, 23d st., fronting Madison square. Particulars with E. J. SHAYLOR, No. 64 West 33d st.

NO. 1,250 BRODWAY, NEAR 31ST ST.—Handsomely-furnished front and back parlor, hall rooms; hot and cold water in the rooms; gentlemen and gentlemen and wives; will board a lady; good neighborhood; restaurants all around.

FIFTH AV., NO. 73, NORTH-EAST CORNER 15TH ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms on parlor and second floor, with or without private table; house and appointments thoroughly first class; reference required; also rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 15 WEST 11TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegantly furnished front room and hall room on second floor, with board to gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; table unexceptionable; house heated; reference.

TWO HANDSOME SUITES OF ROOMS TO let, with board, in one of the finest parts of the City; also, very desirable room for single gentleman; house newly painted and furnished. Call at No. 53 West 48th st., near 5th av.; references.

NO. 35 EAST 23D ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—To rent, with board, a desirable suite of front rooms, second floor, southern exposure; also two single rooms.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, WITH board, one large sunny second-story room and one single fourth-story room, heated; terms moderate; references. No. 280 4th av.

A LARGE HANDSOME THIRD-STORY front room with excellent table, can be had at No. 155 Madison av., furnished or unfurnished; prices moderate; reference required.

NO. 14 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Parties can now make arrangements from now till the 1st for elegantly furnished rooms, (in suites.) with first-class board; references.

A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms and one single room to let, with board, by a family occupying their own house. No. 43 West 22d st. References required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Second and third floors, en suite, handsomely furnished, private bath, closet, &c., with or without private table. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 4, WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite and singly, with board; comfortable rooms for gentlemen; location unexceptionable; references given and required.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY offer a parlor suite of three large, well-furnished rooms, second floor exclusive; bath, ample wardrobes; private table if preferred; references.

SECOND FLOOR.—FOUR LIGHT ROOMS, WITH private bath, closet, &c., rooms if desired; references given and required; Murray Hill, near 5th av. Apply at No. 588 6th av.

NO. 434 5TH AV.

One elegant suite of apartments, handsomely furnished, complete in all its appointments, with private table.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND BOARD AT the Turkish bath establishment, Nos. 81 and 83 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; dinner at 1 o'clock.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE.—TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy Park, elegant second floor, all light rooms; private table if preferred; rooms on fourth floor and elegant parlor extension.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely-furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

LARGE, HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDroom, with private table or without board; those wanting first-class accommodations call at No. 320 West 46th st.

ELEGANTLY, NO. 291.—TWO FLOORS, ELEgantly furnished this Fall, with private tables, and thorough appointments with regard to comfort; references exchanged.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—An entire second floor, elegantly furnished, with private table; also, one smaller suite; references.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house have a furnished third floor and other rooms to let, with excellent board; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., EAST, NO. 146.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, with board, to gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen; house and location first-class; references exchanged.

MRS. CAMP AND MISS ANDREWS, NO. 1 WEST 38TH ST., Have rooms en suite or singly, with board. References required.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished, private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table, or without board. References.

NO. 29 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and 5th av.—Fine suites of rooms on first and third floors, suitable for families and gentlemen; table first class; references exchanged.

SIXTEENTH ST., NO. 26 WEST.—SUNNY, spacious, newly painted and furnished, commodious front rooms, with private or general table; first class; extra wide house; references.

SUNNY, SPACIOUS, NEWLY-PAINTED and furnished, commodious, front rooms, with private or general table, in first-class, extra wide house, No. 26 West 16th st.; references.

NO. 135 MADISON AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 31ST ST.—Handsomely-furnished floors, with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; reference required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR AND SECOND floors, handsomely furnished, private baths, closets, &c., with or without private table; other desirable rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED, sunny rooms for families and gentlemen, with board; moderate terms.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., HAS suites of apartments, newly painted, in perfect order; private table.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, ALSO one or two for gentlemen, with board. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME FAMILY room; also, large room for two gentlemen; superior board.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 47 West 22d st.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, en suite and singly, with first-class appointments; references given and required.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

TWO HANDSOME AND PLEASANT SUNNY rooms, with good table, at No. 104 East 23d st.; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, with or without board. Apply at No. 135 West 21st st.

THIRTY-NINTH ST. NO. 56 WEST.—LARGE and small rooms to let, on fourth floor, with first-class board.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—TWO HANDSOME suites of rooms with modern improvements; also, upper rooms, with board.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., EAST, NO. 116.—Handsomely-furnished parlor floor, with board; references.

LENOX HOUSE, NO. 72 5TH AV., HAS A few family and single rooms, with or without board, at very reasonable prices.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Gentlemen will find rooms nicely furnished, with a superior table.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—EXTENSION ROOM on first floor, two rooms on second floor, with board.

NO. 247 WEST 36TH ST.—MAN AND WIFE, or single ladies or gentlemen, can have good board and pleasant rooms.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 118 West 45th st.

HANDSOME PARLORS ON THE FIRST floor to let with board at No. 128 East 23d st.; private table if desired.

NO. 34 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.—Second floor to let, with board; private table if desired.

SUPERIOR ROOMS AND BOARD FOR THE Winter; but few boarders taken. No. 116 West 45th st. Mrs. MILLER.

NO. 22 WEST 22D ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, two large front hall rooms, with closets attached; references given and required.

NO. 29 WEST 16TH ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, two front third story connecting rooms; also a large back room; references given and required.

NO. 28 WEST 22D ST.—AN ELEGANT SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, with first-class board or private table; terms moderate. References.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished room to let, with unexceptionable board; reference given and required.

NO. 1 GRAMERCY PARK.—PERMANENT ARrangements can now be made for the second floor, either en suite or entire, with board.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.—SECOND AND THIRD floors, back rooms, with board; location central; table good.

NO. 83 LEXINGTON AV.—SINGLE GENTLEmen or gentleman and wife can be accommodated with rooms and board.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO. 56 WEST.—TWO large rooms on second floor, together or separately, with first-class board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV,

Parlor floor to rent, with private table.

TWO ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS TO LET, with private table, No. 8 East 32d st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—An unusually handsome second floor; also, an elegant parlor floor with private bath attached; house newly furnished throughout, serving private tables only; references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE family will rent second floor; also parlor and bedroom, on third floor, handsomely furnished, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,403 New-York Post Office.

NO. 39 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD.—THE HANDsomely-furnished parlors of an English basement house; all conveniences, to a family or gentlemen, with liberal table; references.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor, two large connecting ones on third, with or without private table; highest reference. No. 23 West 26th st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 227, WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, with excellent board, to rent, suitable for families or gentlemen; location desirable; references exchanged; sunny exposure.

NO. 33 WEST 30TH ST.—FINE SUITES OF rooms on third and fourth floors, suitable for families and gentlemen; table first class; reference exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, southern exposure, to rent, with board, for the Winter; also single rooms for gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST., A FINE LARGE second-story front alcove room, with first-class board, in private family; also room for a single gentleman; all conveniences; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, with or without board. Every house personally inspected. Rooms registered without charge. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A LARGE, HANDsome fourth-story front room, with board, for one or two gentlemen; references.

ONE OR TWO HANDSOME ROOMS AND board with a small family to a gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; reference required. Inquire 171 West 10th st.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOM, WITH board, for gentlemen only; price $12.

NO. 120 EAST 37TH ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS to rent with board; references.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—SECOND STORY rooms to let, with first class board; references.

NO. 11 WEST 30T

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

THE BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS.

MR. F. A. SCHROEDER NOMINATED FOR MAYOR.

The Brooklyn Republican City Convention met at 8 o'clock last evening in the City Assembly Rooms on Washington street. During the day a telegram was received from Mr. F. A. Schroeder and published in an afternoon paper, indorsing the nomination of Mr. E. T. Backhouse, made by the reformers in the Academy of Music on Tuesday night. The delegates in discussing the situation before the convention was called to order, were very generally in favor of nominating Mr. Schroeder, notwithstanding his known disinclination to accept the nomination. They appeared to think that he was the strongest, and, indeed, the only candidate with sufficient strength to beat the Democratic nominee. None of the delegates were, however, pledged to the support of any candidate, but all expressed a determination to vote for the best man. Major George D. Weeks called the convention to order, and after Messrs. George A. Collins and William H. Whitlock had been elected temporary Secretaries, the roll was called and the credentials of the delegates examined. After the roll was called David Williams nominated Gen. Stewart L. Woodford for permanent Chairman of the convention, and he was elected by acclamation. He then addressed the meeting in regard to the purposes for which they had assembled. The next order of business was the nomination of a candidate, and Mr. Rosengarten, of the Sixteenth Ward, moved that John F. Henry, of the Tenth Ward, be nominated for Mayor. Mr. Henry's name was received with slight applause, at the conclusion of which Mr. Benedict, of the Twentieth Ward, said he had a name to present to the convention which was synonymous with honesty and integrity. After further eulogistic remarks, Mr. Benedict presented the name of F. A. Schroeder. Mr. Schroeder's name was received with applause that lasted for several minutes.

Dr. Watt, of the Eighteenth Ward, on rising to second the nomination of John F. Henry, said he hoped the convention was not going to make the mistake that had been made by the Republican City Convention two years ago.

Mr. Demas Strong, of the Thirteenth Ward, seconded the nomination of Mr. Schroeder. At this stage of the debate the Secretary read a communication from the Independent Tax-Payers' Association, urging the convention to indorse Mr. E. T. Backhouse, the association's nomination for Mayor, and promising to support the remainder of the Republican ticket if good men were nominated. The communication was delivered by a committee of five, and, on motion of Mr. Duttcher, Messrs. James Perry, Duttcher, Strong, and Woodruff were appointed to confer with the committee from the Tax-payers' Association. A recess of fifteen minutes was taken to allow time for the committees to confer and report to the convention. When the fifteen minutes had expired the committee of conference returned and reported that the conference was necessarily short, and it would be wise to allow time for further conference. On motion the same committee was desired to continue the conference. The Chairman announced that there were two names before the convention for the office of Mayor, and asked the pleasure of the delegates. A informal motion was made and carried to take an informal ballot. Before the ballot was taken Mr. McLean said he had authority to say that if Mr. Schroeder were nominated he would accept. Speeches were then made by Mr. Charles L. Shepard, Alderman Trowbridge, Mr. Hatcher, and Mr. Isaac B. Boom, and the convention then proceeded to an informal ballot on the names of Messrs. Schroeder and Henry. Before the announcement of the ballot Capt. Tanner withdrew the name of Mr. Henry, and moved that Mr. Schroeder be nominated by acclamation. He said he took that course at the request of Mr. Henry. Alderman Trowbridge and other gentlemen seconded the motion, which was carried, and Mr. Schroeder was so nominated.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

A REMARKABLE ASSEMBLAGE—A RELATIVE OF "BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN CONDUCTS THE ENTIRE PROCEEDINGS—THE NOMINATIONS FOR SHERIFF, SUPERVISOR AT LARGE, AND CHARITY COMMISSIONERS.

The Kings County Democratic Convention, advertised to meet at noon yesterday, was called to order by John W. Flaherty, the temporary Chairman, a few minutes before 1 o'clock. Francis Howard was made temporary Secretary. All the delegates were then requested to retire from the room and enter as their names were called. As the head of each delegation came in to take his seat he was button-holed by the notorious "Bob" Furey, who repeated for the last time before the nominations were made the instructions of Boss McLaughlin with regard to the candidates for whom the delegates were to vote. After the roll had been called "Bub" McLaughlin, a cousin of the Boss, and Treasurer of the Fire Department, moved that the roll be again called to ascertain if there were in the room any persons who were not entitled to seats as delegates. The motion was carried. "Bub" McLaughlin, who was evidently intrusted with the running of an important part of the machinery of the convention, then moved that Messrs. Flaherty and Howard be made permanent Chairman and Secretary. Both returned thanks, after which a communication was received from the Kings County Liberal Republican Committee indorsing Gov. Tilden and the Democratic State ticket, and requesting that Senator Coe receive the Democratic nomination for State Senator in the Second District. The communication was again on motion of "Bub" McLaughlin—referred to the Second Senatorial Convention, and the same gentleman then moved that the County Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Sheriff. As the slate had been made by the "Boss" it was not deemed necessary to wait for the motion to be put, and Mr. Kerrigan, of the Seventh Ward, rose in his seat and withdrew the name of Judge Riley. Mr. Talmage, of the Twenty-second Ward, withdrew the name of Judge Delmar, and Mr. White, of the Sixth, nominated Thomas F. Nevins, present Chief of the Fire Department. "Bob" McLaughlin again came to the front and moved that the convention proceed to nominate a Supervisor at large. Alderman O'Connell, of the Ninth Ward, then nominated the notorious "Jim" Howell. Mr. Kerrigan then nominated Dr. Norris for Commissioner of Charity for the Second District. "Bub" McLaughlin then made the necessary motion with regard to the office of Charity Commissioner in the First District. The delegate who was assigned to make the nomination pronounced an eloquent eulogy on the candidate, but when the supreme moment came forgot his name. "Bub," however, came to his rescue, and Bernard Bogan was unanimously nominated. Next Andrew McKeppen was nominated for Justice of Sessions, "Bub" McLaughlin taking the usual part in the operation.

THE BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS.

A WELL-OILED MACHINE—EDWARD ROWE, M'LAUGHLIN'S CANDIDATE, NOMINATED FOR MAYOR.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon "Bob" Furey requested the crowd of delegates to the Democratic Brooklyn City Convention which had assembled in the hall used by the Democratic General Committee for its meetings, to retire and re-enter as their names were called.

All the delegates except those from the Fifteenth Ward answered to their names. Mr. McGinnis, of the Second Ward, moved that Mr. James H. Flynn be made permanent Chairman. Gen. Craig jumped to his feet and shouted "Oh no, no!" Furey, taking the cue, said "James B. Craig." Craig thinking Furey had made a mistake, and was about to nominate him, (Craig,) again interrupted with "Oh! No! No!" Furey piqued that he should be suspected of not being acquainted with the method of procedure laid down by Boss McLaughlin, willfully misunderstanding Craig, and wishing to get square, said:

"Gentlemen, I made a mistake; I said that James B. Craig moved that Mr. William S. Searing be made permanent Chairman. I should have said that 'Major Gen. James B. Craig' made the nomination." After Messrs. Searing and Brown had been elected permanent Chairman, and Secretary Craig made a speech, in which he said that all the Democratic officials were honest men, and that those who said otherwise were liars and defamers of Brooklyn. He said, further, that the financial condition of the city was not only sound, but better than that of any other city in the Union. Gen. Craig concluded by nominating Edward Rowe, Chairman of the Democratic General Committee, and Boss McLaughlin's candidate, for Mayor. Mr. Rowe was unanimously nominated, and a committee of five appointed to inform him of his nomination. On motion of Mr. Flynn Thomas M. Riley, one of the defeated candidates for Sheriff, was unanimously nominated for Police Justice in the Third District. Charles B. Elliott was then nominated for Justice in the Fourth District, and Herman L. Guck for Justice in the Second District, both receiving the votes of all the delegates.

THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

A LIBERAL BOLT IN BROOKLYN — BOSS M'LAUGHLIN'S NOMINEE INDORSED BY ONE FACTION—THE REGULAR REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AND THE BOLTING DEMOCRATS TO MEET NEXT WEDNESDAY.

The Second Judicial District Liberal Republican Convention met at 1:30 o'clock yesterday in the County Court-house, Brooklyn. Judge Birdseye occupied the chair and called the convention to order, but immediately afterward vacated it in favor of C. L. Brown. Mr. C. Earle acted as Secretary. Judge Birdseye, after leaving the chair, moved that the convention adjourn for one week. Mr. H. S. Bellowes, a Liberal, who received from Boss McLaughlin the appointment of Attorney to the Board of Health, opposed the motion, and said it was the duty of the Convention to make a nomination. Judge Birdseye said that Bellowes was a Democratic office-holder, and that he, with others, was trying to control the Convention in McLaughlin's interest. The speaker concluded by moving that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the delegates to the Judiciary Conventions in the district yet to be held.

Mr. Smith advised deliberation, and said that if any nomination were made it would be made by the representatives of the Democrats.

Mr. Bellowes called the speaker to order.

Mr. Smith (continuing) said that Bellowes and his supporters were the representatives of Boss McLaughlin. Judge Birdseye and a large number of the delegates then withdrew, and, after meeting in another room in the building, adjourned until next Wednesday, after appointing a committee of three to confer with bolting Democrats. Bellowes and the other supporters of McLaughlin, when the bolting delegates had left the room, nominated Judge Tappen, the Democratic nominee, by acclamation.

The Second Judicial District convention of the regular Republicans of Kings County met in the Court-house yesterday, but owing to the fact that some of the delegates were not yet elected, adjourned until next Wednesday.

The bolting Democrats from the river counties elected to nominate a Judge for the Second Judicial District, met yesterday and adjourned until next Wednesday, after appointing committees to confer with the regular Republicans and the bolting regulars.

RACES AT JEROME PARK.

SIXTH DAY OF THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB—RACES TO BE RUN TO-DAY.

The majority of the horses at Jerome Park have been suffering more or less from the prevailing epidemic, and consequently the fields of horses have not been as large as usual, but they are sufficiently numerous to make interesting contests. Four races are on the card for to-day, the first being a selling race for all ages, dash of one mile, horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry their appropriate weights, and there are the usual allowances. This race has been substituted for the members' cup, which was to have been the third race, but failed to fill with the requisite number of entries. For the selling race there will be six contestants, including A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years, 114 pounds; D. McDaniel's br. f. Josie B., 4 years, 102 pounds; George L. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, 3 years, 95 pounds; L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Century, 4 years, 96 pounds; Doswell & Cammack's br. f. Evelyn Carter, 3 years, 85 pounds, and Thomas C. McLaughlin's b. c. Fleetwood, 4 years, 96 pounds. The second race will be for a purse of $600 for all ages, one mile and a half. Winners of any race except handicaps, matches, and private sweepstakes exceeding in value $1,000, to carry weight for age; other winners allowed 5 pounds. Maidens allowed, if 4 years old or less, 10 pounds; if 5 or more, 15 pounds. In this there are four nominations, viz: George Longstaff's b. f. Countess, 4 years, 105 pounds; Doswell & Cammack's b. c. Arcturus, 3 years, 90 pounds; J. G. K. Lawrence's b. h. Shylock, aged, 118 pounds, and D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. Athlete, 3 years, 90 pounds. The third and great race of the day will be the Post Stake of four miles, for all ages, $200 entrance, half forfeit, and $2,000 added, the second horse to receive $500 out of the stakes. There were ten subscribers to the stake, and four horses have been named to start, thus making the stake worth $2,900 to the winner. The starters will be H. P. McGraih's b. c. Aaron Pennington, 4 years, 108 pounds; John Coffee's b. f. Nettie Norton, 4 years, 105 pounds; D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Willie Wilson, 3 years, 95 pounds, and Frank T. Bruce's b. g. Warrior, 4 years, 105 pounds. The race promises to be a very good 105 pounds. The closing race of the day will be a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $125 out of the stakes; one mile and an eighth. This has the following five engaged, viz.: George Longstaff's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, 3 years, 100 pounds; W. R. Babcock's b. c. Egypt, 4 years, 106 pounds; George L. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, 3 years, 93 pouns s; D. McDaniels' r. f. Mattie W., 4 years, 90 pounds, and Charles Reed's b. c. Rambler, 3 years, 90 pounds. The pool-selling last night was very animated, all the pool-rooms being crowded. The quotations were as follows:

SELLING RACE.

	Subscription Room.	Turf Exchange.	Johnson's.
Survivor	$65	$300	$150
Josie B.	35	175	85
Leander	31	110	45
Century	15	50	23
Evelyn Carter	15	48	17
Fleetwood	14	42	20
Total	$175	$725	$342

MILE AND A HALF.

	Sub. Room.	Exchange.	Johnson's.
Countess	$20	$200	$100
Arcturus	10	65	20
Shylock	5	70	45
Athlete	5	70	30
Total	$40	$405	$255

FOUR MILES.

	Subscriptions. Sub. Room.	Exchange.	Johnson's.
A. Pennington	50	125	160
Nettie Norton	16	55	32
Willie Burk	13	50	38
Warrior	9	30	25
Total	$88	$260	$255

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

	Subscriptions. Sub. Room.	Exchange.	Johnson's.
Rhadamanthus	$60	$100	$120
Egypt	40	40	30
Leander	10	13	25
Mattie W	5	17	17
Rambler	5	9	14
Total	$120	$179	$215

TROTTING.

THE POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 13.—The second day of the Point Breeze Park races attracted some 2,000 people to the grounds.

FIRST RACE.—For horses of the 2:31 class. Billy Ray was the favorite, and won in three straight heats. Eight horses started. The following is a summary:

Billy Ray	1	1	1
Andrew	4	2	4
General	2	7	6
Lookout	7	8	2
Little Mary	3	3	3
Sleepy Jerry	5	6	8
Lottie	6	5	7
Little Dorrit	8	6	5

Time—2:31, 2:30¼, 2:31.

SECOND RACE.—For horses of the 2:26 class. There were nine horses entered, and seven started. Nellie Walton was the favorite in the pools, Joe Brown second choice. After the first heat the latter sold first against the field. There were four heats trotted, Joe Brown taking two, when darkness put an end to the sport, and it was postponed until 1 P. M. tomorrow. The following is the a summary:

Joe Brown	3	1	1	4
Ella Madden	1	4	3	3
Nellie Walton	3	2	4	1
Sir William Wallace	2	2	2	2
Barney Kelly	4	6	3	6
Royal George	5	5	5	7
Annie Collins	7	7	7	5

Time—2:26¾, 2:27¾, 2:29½, 2:30½.

THE CHARTER OAK PARK RACES.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 13.—The races for the Charter Oak and Connecticut Colt Stakes to-day were not very well attended, but there were some interesting races and some fine animals entered. In the Connecticut Stakes for four-year olds there was only one appearance—George Hitchcock's b. s. Philosopher, of New-Preston, who was jogged over the course for the stakes.

The following are the summaries of the other races:

Connecticut Stakes, three-year olds:

J. H. Sharp, Hartford, b. c. Harry Brown	1	1
W. B. Smith, Hartford, blk. f. Jennie Jefferson	2	2
G. C. Hitchcock, New-Preston, b. f. Young Highland Lady	3	dr.

Time—3:00¾, 2:54.

Charter Oak Stakes; three-year olds:

Palmer & Morgan, Stonington, b. s. Happy Thought	1	1
William Duane, New-York, b. m. Adrianne	2	2
Darwin Adams, Hartford, blk. s. Duster	dis.	

Time—2:43, 2:40.

Charter Oak Stakes; four-year-olds:

Palmer & Morgan, Stonington, ch. c. Piedmont	1	1	1
James L. Barclay, New-York, b. m. Nellie	2	2	2
G. C. Hitchcock, New-Preston, b. s. Philosopher	dis.		

Time—2:32¾, 2:34½, 2:30¼.

Connecticut Stakes; four-year-olds:

G. C. Hitchcock's b. f. Highland Win	1	1
W. B. Smith, Hartford, br. f. Queen Jefferson	2	2
O. S. Kelsey, Hartford, b. c. Jefferson Kelsey	dis.	

Time—3:07, 3:06½.

THE RIFLE AT JAMAICA.

THE GOLD BADGE WON A SECOND TIME BY W. S. ELMENDORF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JAMAICA, Long Island, Oct. 13.—The third contest, and last but one of the season, for the $50 gold badge, took place on the range of the Rod and Rifle Association at Jamaica this afternoon. Eleven entries were made. The weather was propitious, and the shooting was at 200 yards, standing, off-hand, best in seventy-five points. W. S. Elmendorf, of Jamaica, the winner of the *Turf, Field, and Farm* badge, also the winner of a life membership in the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor this season, won the badge, scoring 65 out of a possible 75. The attendance was large, and the association grounds were crowded. The score was as follows:

William S. Elmendorf.—4 3 3 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5—65.
Theodore Rogers.—4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 3—61.
George H. Creed.—5 4 5 3 4 4 5 4 4 5 0 4 4 4—59.
John Fleming.—4 5 4 3 4 4 3 5 4 4 2 4 4 4 4—58.
Hon. J. M. Crane.—4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 5 3—57.
Elbert Remsen.—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 3 4 4 0 4 4—56.
G. W. Damon.—4 3 3 3 2 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 3—55.
Hon. J. M. Oakley.—4 3 4 2 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 5 4—52.
Elijah Nostrander.—3 3 3 3 4 4 4 0 3 4 3 3 4 5—49.
Thomas Fish.—0 3 4 4 2 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 3—47.
William Durland.—2 0 0 0 4 4 4 3 3 3 0 3 9 3—35.

The badge is one of exquisite design and workmanship, and the rules of the association make it necessary to win it three times before it shall belong to the winner, barring contest. Elmendorf has won it twice this season, and his chances are fair of taking it at the next contest, which will come off on Wednesday, Nov. 10; otherwise it will go over until next season, as no other member has won it twice this year. George H. Creed, President of the association, and the last winner, presented the badge to Mr. Elmendorf with complimentary remarks.

WESTERN RAILROAD TRAFFIC.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS MADE BY THE ERIE COMPANY WITH WESTERN ROADS—THE CHICAGO AND NEW-YORK TRAFFIC—RATES ON FREIGHT.

Messrs. Blanchard, Bowen, and Abbott, of the Erie Railway, have held a meeting in Chicago with the representatives of the Atlantic and Great Western, Baltimore and Ohio, and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroads, at which the time tables and other details for the running of through Erie trains over the new route to Chicago were arranged. The first train will start on Nov. 1. The change has been the result of what looks like a shrewd attempt on the part of the New-York Central to get control of the Erie's Western through trade in either of the only two emergencies that seemed likely to arise. The Erie Railway had a connection with the Michigan Central Road, by which through cars were sent direct to New-York and Chicago. Both roads used Pullman palace cars. Commodore Vanderbilt holds a controlling interest in the Wagner Palace Car Company, the rival of the Pullman Company. The contract of the Michigan Central Company with the Pullman Palace Car Company expires on Nov. 1. Instead of renewing it they unexpectedly made a contract with the Wagner Company. The Wagner Company at once made an offer to furnish their cars on very favorable terms to the Erie Railway Company. The Erie officials, however, did not care to thus open up the secrets of their passenger traffic to persons holding such intimate relations to the President of the great rival trunk line, and the offer was declined. The Erie Company was in consequence in the apparent dilemma of either losing their through passenger business or being forced to reconsider their refusal of the Wagner Company's offer. Recently the Baltimore and Ohio Road built a branch line from their main line at Shelby Junction to Chicago for the purpose of diverting the Eastern-bound passenger and freight traffic from New-York to Baltimore by holding out cheaper rates and improved terminal facilities as inducements. The experiment, however, was a failure. The new branch completed the requisite connection to rival the Michigan Central, and the Erie management seized the opportunity to escape from the power of the New-York Central, with the result given above. The New-York Central mileage to Buffalo has recently been readjusted. Formerly they charged for 444 miles. The Erie mileage to the same city is 422 miles—17 miles less on the new adjustment, and 22 on the old. The new Erie route takes in Cleveland. Formerly the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company had a monopoly of the traffic between that city and Chicago. Now the Erie Company prepares to contest that business with them. The Erie Company will continue to run through trains, with sleepers attached, to Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Detroit, and all other points on the old arrangement, as usual. The Toledo and Wabash Railway at one time ran a through line between St. Louis and New-York over the New-York Central Road, but their permission to do this was cut off because they refused to break their contract with the Pullman Car Company and use the Wagner palace-cars. The new Erie line taps the Toledo and Wabash Railway at Defiance, fifty-two miles from Toledo, and it is likely that an arrangement will be made with the latter company to renew its through line, and to give to the Erie all the through traffic along its road. The Baltimore and Ohio Company will also hand over all their New-York clientele to the Erie Railway. It is also understood that the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railroad mean to make war on the Michigan Central and New-York Central, if the latter two roads will give, as it is rumored, the bulk of their business to the Canada Southern. The Canada Southern runs Wagner's sleeping-cars, the same as the Michigan Central and New-York Central, and the Great Western and Grand Trunk Roads the Pullman cars. The two daily trains run by the Erie Company will consist alm st entirely of Pullman cars, and each train is to have a hotel car attached. These will be the only through hotel trains between this City and Chicago. The terminal facilities at the latter point are also to be greatly improved. All this competition will not affect rates. The four great trunk lines have recently bound themselves to maintain them, and the dividend-paying lines are especially adverse to another losing "war." Freight rates on grain and fourth-class freight between this City and Chicago have both been recently raised to forty cents, an advance of ten cents per hundred, and railroad officials say that sixty cents will be the standard as soon as navigation closes. The following new cotton rates have gone into effect between Memphis and the East: From Memphis to New-York, 90 cents; from Memphis to Boston, 95 cents; from Cairo to New-York, 62 cents; from Cairo to Boston and Boston points, 67 cents. The cotton must be compressed so that 20,000 pounds can be loaded on a car, otherwise higher rates will be charged.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Her Majesty's steamer Bellerophon, with her tender Argus, arrived at Halifax yesterday.

Clarke Edmondson, (colored,) a brother of the one hung last Friday in Fayetteville, Ga., committed rape upon Mrs. W. L. Kennedy, of Fayette County, Ga., Tuesday.

Prof. Baird, of Washington, has presented the Canadian Fisheries Department with 160,000 eggs of the California salmon, from the State hatching house at Sacramento.

Major Gen. William F. Barry, commandant of the artillery school at Fort Monroe, went to Lynchburg, Va., yesterday, to act as one of the judges of a competitive drill.

One of the indictments against Charles McIlrath, late Minnesota State Auditor, for malfeasance in office in connection with the school lands, was tried at St. Paul Tuesday. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

It is feared that much distress will be experienced among the mining districts of Cape Breton the coming Winter, owing to the large number of unemployed men. The miners are agitating for Government aid.

Nichols, the absconding Montreal bank manager, and his son, were caught at St. Augustine, Fla., by Detective Henry Davies, of New-York, who found $25,000 on their persons. The detective hopes to be able to recover most of the stolen property.

The man recently found near White Bear Lake, Minnesota, with a bullet-hole in his head, was Charles Hubbard, of Springfield, Illinois. The Coroner's jury in the case were unable to decide whether Hubbard was robbed and murdered or committed suicide.

The body of the young man who committed suicide Tuesday by jumping from the top of the column of the Washington Monument, in Baltimore, has been recognized as that of Arthur S. Johnson, whose father resided in Baltimore. His age was twenty.

THE BOARD OF TRADE DINNER.

Last evening the New-York Board of Trade held their inaugural dinner at Delmonico's, and at 7 o'clock the reception rooms commenced to fill with the members and with invited guests. Ex-Mayor Opdyke, the President of the association, was there early to do the honors in conjunction with Mr. G. W. Chater Clarke, the Secretary, and they had the pleasure of receiving the Mayor of Rochester, Collector Arthur, Postmaster James, Pilot Commissioner Blunt, his Excellency the Japanese Minister, Peter Cooper, Hon. Erastus Brooks, Mr. Orton, the President of the Western Union; Salem H. Wales, Wallace P. Groom, a noted soft-money man; Sydney Myers, of Chicago, prominent as a supporter of the Kelley 3.65 bond heresy; Judge Davies, Smith Ely, Jr., Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Frederick Potts. The Mayor of the City and the Governor of the State had been invited, but did not attend. Of the members of the Board of Trade very few were present, and it seemed strange that out of an asserted roll-call of 1,400 members only about thirty came to the dinner. About 8 o'clock the signal was given, and as the party filed in to the grand banqueting chamber it became obvious that there had been some miscarriage, as covers were laid for 200 guests, and only 50 were present. Of the members of the association present, the only distinguished gentlemen were Mr. Jordan, the Cashier of the Third National Bank, Mr. George B. Satterlee, of Ridley's Bank, and Mr. Van Rensselaer, of this City. After the dessert had been introduced the President's health was drunk with considerable applause, and then Mr. Opdyke made the inaugural speech, in which he dwelt at most exclusively upon the necessities of rapid transit and of a Government double rail track to the Missouri, with radiating branches north and south. Mr. Butler responded to the toast of New-York City, in the place of the absent Governor, and endeavored to show that the warehouse system afforded facilities to the foreign merchant which gave him undue advantages over the New-York trader. Other speeches followed, and the party, though greatly thinned, did not separate until a late hour.

ACCIDENT TO GEN. MAXWELL.

The Salt Lake *Herald* of the 7th inst. says: "Gen. Maxwell, wife and baby went out riding last evening. When in the eastern part of the city the horses were frightened at an ash heap in the street, and ran away. The General guided them in the road as well as he could until they were nearly opposite Mayor Wells' residence, when he endeavored to turn them into the fence, thinking they would stop; but unfortunately in turning the horses the buggy was upset and the occupants thrown violently to the ground. A deep gash was cut in the General's head, and he lost consciousness for a short time. He was also hurt in the back and considerably jarred. However, he was able soon after the mishap to walk to his residence. Mrs. Maxwell's arm was badly wrenched, and it was first thought the limb was broken, below the elbow, but the surgeons, who were early in attendance, pronounced no fracture of the bones. The child miraculously escaped without injury. The mishap may have the effect of confining the General and Mrs. Maxwell to the house for a brief period, but there is no danger of serious consequences resulting from the runaway."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Cunard steam-ship *Bothnia*, which left Liverpool on Oct. 2, and Queenstown on Oct. 3, reached this port yesterday, with news later by two days.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company announce that they will take possession of their new quarters (the old Western Union building) on the 1st proximo.

While John A. Axley, of No. 190 Sixth avenue, was absent from his room on Tuesday, an unknown thief entered the place and carried off a gold watch and chain valued at $150.

The apartments of James B. Garvey, on the third floor of No. 91 Third avenue, were entered by burglars on Tuesday evening, and robbed of wearing apparel and jewelry valued at $287.

Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, formerly Assistant District Attorney, has been appointed Public Administrator by the Corporation Counsel. The office was previously filled by Mr. Isaac Dayton.

Catherine Green was committed for examination at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, on a charge of stealing some valuable diamond jewelry from Annie E. Smith, of No. 962 Sixth avenue.

During an altercation at No. 311 Bowery, yesterday morning, James Johnson, of No. 69 Monroe street, was stabbed in the abdomen by James Watson, of No. 165 Essex street, and severely wounded. His assailant was locked up.

Complaints were made yesterday to the Mayor by certain liquor dealers against the Police Department. Its activity in making arrests for violation of the law was the cause. The Mayor heard the complaints, but took no action upon them.

Christopher Ryall, aged sixty years, of No. 362 West Forty-third street, attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the wharf at the foot of Forty-third street, North River. He was rescued by Patrolman Dailey, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and locked up.

Mayor Wickham yesterday transmitted a communication to the committee recently appointed by him to examine the sea wall at the foot of Canal street. He directs the committee to examine the walls as to their durability and method of construction, and report as soon as possible.

Thomas Cox, who on the night of the 9th inst., assaulted John H. Sutton, of No. 1 Thompson street, with intent to rob him, pleaded guilty to larceny from the person, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to one year in the State Prison.

The St. George's Cricket Club, of this City, and the Orange (N. J.) Cricket Club, played a game of cricket yesterday afternoon on the St. George's Grounds, in Hoboken. The St. George's Club scored 199 runs in their first inning, and the Orange Club 38. Only one inning was played on each side.

Strauss, Lehman & Co., dry goods importers, No. 82 Leonard street, made a general assignment to Morris Tuska yesterday. Their liabilities are about $450,000. The firm has been in existence twenty-five years, and in this City thirteen years, and has always been considered sound and solvent.

The Baptist Sunday-school Teachers' Association will hold its monthly meeting this evening in the Calvary Church, Twenty-third street. Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., of the First Baptist Church, will teach the lesson for next Sunday, "Many mansions," and Mr. H. M. Sanders will deliver an address.

Maggie Tynan, an abandoned female, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by hanging herself by her clothes to the bars over a cell door at the Prince Street Police Station, where she was locked up. Her condition was discovered by Doorman Siebel, who cut her down before she was seriously injured.

One thousand pieces of black silks were recently sold to Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co. in one invoice, said to be the largest single transaction in the article of plain silks ever made in this country. The prices were extremely low, owing to the depression in trade, and will be offered at retail much below cost of importation.

At the meeting of the Dock Commissioners yesterday the Treasurer of the board reported that the disbursements from Oct. 5 to Oct. 12 amounted to $22,314, and the receipts $4,655 67. A communication from the Mayor, dated the 9th inst., notifying the board of the appointment of Gen. John Newton, Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, and Mr. William E. Worthen as a commission to examine and report as to the condition of the sea wall, was received.

Postmaster James states that a large number of letters directed to Newfoundland with short postage are received every day, the senders seemingly being under the impression that Newfoundland is included in the Canadian postal treaty. The letters are either stamped at the rate of foreign postage, five cents, or the Canadian rate of three cents. Hereafter all letters received for Newfoundland, unless prepaid in full, six cents, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Bell prosecuting, Carl Schultz, charged with burglary from the 2d degree, Beaver street; Thomas Highland, charged with stealing a set of harness from No. 496 Grand street, and Patrick Hughes, charged with stealing $104 worth of wearing apparel from Margaret Shea, of No. 2,385 Fourth avenue, all pleaded guilty. The prisoners were sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

A meeting of the creditors of Murray, Ferris & Co., the South street shipping merchants, was held yesterday at the office of the Assignee in bankruptcy, Mr. N. C. Bowman, No. 7 Beekman street. The Assignee submitted his report to the effect that the joint estate of the bankrupts was not settled so as to enable him to make a dividend. The individual estate of David C. Murray was, however, settled, and on this the Assignee declared yesterday a dividend of forty per cent., payable to the individual creditors of Mr. Murray.

The will of John C. Contoit, the wealthy confectioner, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The will bears date Jan. 14, 1868. By the terms of the will one-half of the estate is left to the son of the deceased, Charles H. Contoit, and the other half in trust for a daughter, Maria Hall, wife of Mandrake J. Hall. As she has died since the execution of the will, without children, Charles H. Contoit becomes the sole heir to the property. The estate is valued at $1,000,000. Charles H. Contoit and J. K. Hackett are appointed executors.

BROOKLYN.

The Plymouth organ concerts are to be resumed on Saturday afternoon. Mr. George W. Morgan will preside at the organ, and Miss Lasar will be the soprano.

The residence of Mr. Stephen M. Griswold, No. 45 Fort Green place, was thoroughly ransacked by burglars yesterday during the absence of the family. Property to the value of $1,000 was carried off

Thomas Duffy, residing in Third avenue, was knocked down and robbed of $50 on Tuesday night by two colored men. They we captured after a smart chase, and gave their names as Julius S. Meyers and Ebenezer Hoar.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 297 Washington street, causing a damage of $100. Mr. Thomas Fleming, who lives next door, left his bed to aid in extinguishing the fire, and in his absence some thief entered his room and stole a watch valued at $450.

The total registry of the first two days in Brooklyn is 48,147, being an increase of about five thousand over the first two days last year. The total registration of Tuesday was 31,271, against 33,569 for the second day in 1874. There will be but one more chance for those who have not registered to do so this year, and that will be on Monday next, Oct. 18.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Elisha Horton, Sr., a prominent citizen of White Plains, died on Tuesday at the ripe age of eighty-four years. He had filled the office of County Treasurer, and was a Warden of Grace Church of White Plains for a period of about twenty years.

Mr. Frank H. Powell, who has been ticket agent and telegraph operator at the White Plains Railroad Station, was found in his bed in an unconscious condition on Tuesday morning. Medical aid was at once summoned, but he died in a few hours. A post mortem examination was made, and it was discovered that his death was caused by congestion of the brain. Mr. Powell was to have been married at 12 o'clock on the day on which he died.

NEW-JERSEY.

Michael Harney, a brakeman in the employ of the Erie Railway Company, fell from a coal train at Weehawken yesterday and was seriously though not fatally injured.

George Simmons, an English pickpocket, was tried in the Hudson County Court of Sessions yesterday and convicted on three indictments charging him with stealing watches from the visitors to the Schutzen Park during the Platt Deutsches festival. He was remanded for sentence.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John T. Ford, of Baltimore, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Paymaster George E. Hendee, United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House.

Judge J. W. M. Harris, of Mississippi, is at the New-York Hotel.

Prof. Richard A. Proctor, of London, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Hon. Lucius Robinson, of Elmira, and Col. S. C. Lyford, United States Army, are at the St. James Hotel.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Baron Edouard De Rothschild and Count Louis De Turenne, of France, and Capt. E. R. Moodie, of the steam-ship Bothnia, are at the Brevoort House.

James F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and J. N. McCullough, Vice President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. B. F. Butler and ex-Gov. William Claflin, of Massachusetts; Congressman George M. Landers, of Connecticut; George B. McCartee, of the Treasury Department, and Assemblyman James Mackin, of Fishkill, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MOODY AND SANKEY IN BROOKLYN.

The gentlemen forming the Committee of the evangelical clergy and laity of Brooklyn, consisting of Rev. Drs. Budington, Cuyler, and Talmage, and Major Corwin, who have charge of the arrangements which are being made to receive Messrs. Moody and Sankey, have returned from Philadelphia. They report that everything has been satisfactorily and harmoniously arranged, and that it has been agreed with the Philadelphia committee that Messrs. Moody and Sankey shall commence their labors in Brooklyn on Oct. 21, and continue there for four weeks, at the end of which time they will go to Philadelphia. Mr. Moody was informed of this arrangement by telegraph, and replied that he was delighted with it, and would begin in Brooklyn at the time appointed.

TOWNSEND'S "MISSING" INDICTMENTS.

In reference to the statement made before the Legislative Committee on Crime by John D. Townsend's "public accountant" that he was unable to discover some 1,061 indictments District Attorney Phelps states that those indictments which have not been filed in the office of the Clerk of the court are deposited in the District Attorney's office. The invariable pract